

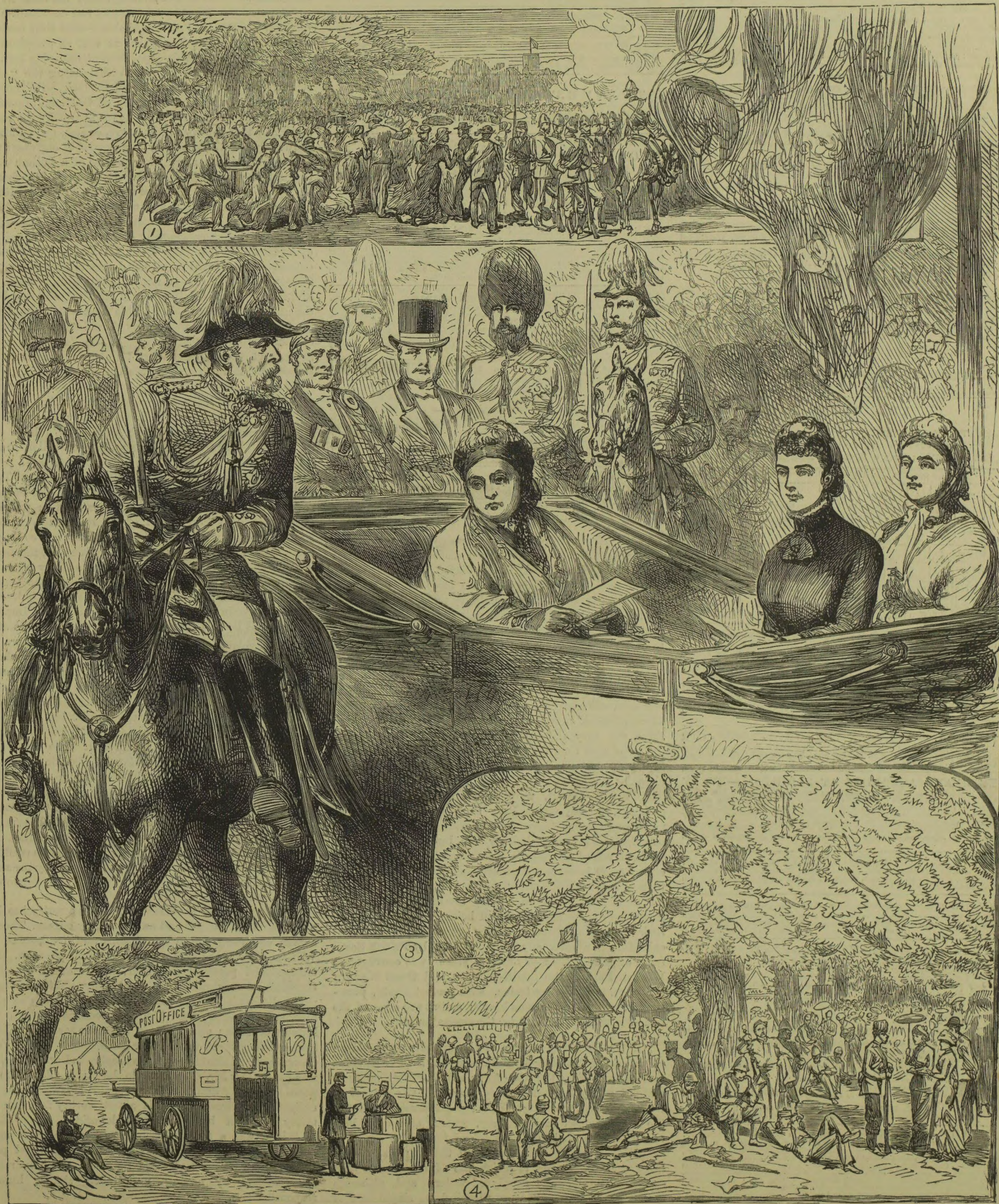
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2200.—VOL. LXXIX.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1881.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



1. "The Queen's Coming!"

2. The Royal Party.

3. Field Post Office and Telegraph.

4. Refreshment Booths.

BIRTHS.

On the 9th inst., at Widdington, Essex, the wife of Griffiths Smith, of No. 7, Endsleigh-street, Tavistock-square, of a daughter.
On the 12th inst., at 18, Manchester-square, Lady Belper, of a son.
On the 6th inst., at Thornecombe, the Lady Victoria Rowe, of a son.
On the 7th inst., at 5, Grosvenor-terrace, Lady Emily Dyke, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 6th inst., at The Willows, Colnbrook, Louis Levy, Esq., late of Tamworth, New South Wales, in the 54th year of his age, sincerely beloved and lamented.
On the 11 inst., at his residence, 12, Medina-villas, Cliftonville, Brighton, William Henty, formerly of Tasmania, aged 72 years. Australian papers, please copy.
On the 6th inst., at her residence, No. 1, Edge-lane, Liverpool, Mary, the younger daughter of the late Ottwell Wood, Esq., aged 89.
On the 29th ult., Dorcas Mary Bowman, wife of William Bowman, of Lee-road, S.E. She was descended from John Collington, of Pluckley and Leland, by Grace, his wife, granddaughter of Charles Wheeler, of the Palace, Charing, Kent, Colonel of his Majesty's Life Guards, and was in exile at Breda for his loyalty to King Charles the Second.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 23.

SUNDAY, JULY 17.	
Fifth Sunday after Trinity.	St. James's, noon.
Morning Lessons: 1 Sam. xv. 1-24; Acts xx. 1-17. Evening Lessons: 1 Sam. xvi. or xvii.; Matt. viii. 18.	Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. V. H. Stanton.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. J. V. Povah; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. C. Harvey, Rector of Acton.	Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Bishop of Antigua, Dr. Walpole Jackson; 7 p.m., Rev. Francis Pigou, Vicar of Halifax.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. H. H. Montgomery, Vicar of Kensington; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar; 7, the Bishop of Manchester.	Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Dean Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Anger, the Reader.
	St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, 11 a.m., the Archbishop of York (for the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation).
MONDAY, JULY 18.	
Moon's last quarter, 5.33 a.m.	Royal Agricultural Society, annual meeting at Derby (closing day).
Geologists' Association, excursion to the Lake district (six days).	National Rifle Association at Wimbledon (last six days).
City and Guilds of London Institution for Technical Education, South Kensington; foundation to be laid by the Prince of Wales.	Royal Clyde Yacht Club Regatta, Hunter's Quay.
	Havre Regatta (second day).
TUESDAY, JULY 19.	
Princess Augusta of Cambridge, Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg, born, 1822.	Horticultural Society, National Carnation Show.
	Human Society, 3.30 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 20.	
Dialectical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. Proudhon on the Social and Intellectual Life of the Far East).	East of England Horse Show, East Dereham.
Horticultural Institute, anniversary, 8 p.m.	Shropshire and West Midland Agricultural Society Show, Welshpool (three days).
Kingsbridge Poultry and Dog Show (three days).	National Archery Meeting, Four Oaks Hall (three days).
The Trinity House Dinner.	Barton-on-Trent Regatta.
THURSDAY, JULY 21.	
Zoological Society's Gardens, Davis Lecture, 5 p.m. (Dr. P. L. Sclater on Zoological Gardens).	Historical Society, 8 p.m.
Stockton Horse and Dog Show.	Bedfordshire Agricultural Society Show, Bedford.
	Races: Pontefract, Sandown.
FRIDAY, JULY 22.	
	Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
SATURDAY, JULY 23.	
	National Rifle Association, Wimbledon; distribution of prizes by the Princess of Wales.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Force.	Direction.		
July	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°	Miles.	In.		
3	30.050	66.6	53.1	74	7	79.8	53.8	W. WSW.	262	0.000	
4	30.187	71.7	58.2	64	1	84.9	62.9	WSW. W.	207	0.000	
5	29.990	74.7	55.8	60	4	90.4	60.5	W. SSW. SE.	129	0.675	
6	29.774	60.0	55.6	86	8	73.9	54.5	E. S. W. W.	318	0.020	
7	30.060	56.8	45.1	67	8	66.0	49.0	W. WSW.	226	0.000	
8	29.935	55.8	49.6	81	9	65.8	51.3	W. SW.	138	0.230	
9	29.984	58.8	45.0	67	6	69.3	46.9	W. WSW.	162	0.005	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:-
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.990 29.632 29.663 29.671 29.691
Temperature of Air .. 74.7 72.0 68.4 61.2 53.2
Temperature of Evaporation .. 55.7 64.3 68.4 61.2 53.2
Direction of Wind .. WSW. W. W. SW. W. SW. W.

BRIGHTON EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First Class
Train from Victoria 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon; from London Bridge 10.25 a.m., calling at Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

BRIGHTON.—PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR
TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every WEEKDAY at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and from Brighton at 9.45 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.; also from Victoria on Sundays 10.45, and from Brighton at 8.30 p.m.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY
SATURDAY, Cheap First-Class Trains from Victoria at 10.35 and 11.50 a.m., and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon, calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea (including admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion Picture Gallery, Palace, and Grounds), available to return by any Train the same day, except the 5.45 p.m. Pullman Car Train.
EVERY WEDNESDAY.—Cheap Day Return Tickets to Brighton, including admission to the Aquarium, are issued from Victoria, London Bridge, and nearly all Stations.

FAMILY and TOURISTS' TICKETS are now issued, available for One Month, from London Bridge, Victoria, &c., to Portsmouth (for Southsea), Ryde, Cowes, Newport, Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor (for Bonchurch and Freshwater), and Hayling Island.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's
West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.
(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

PARIS.—SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE.
Via NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN.

DAY SERVICE—Every Weekday as under—			
Victoria Station.	London Bridge Station.	Paris.	
July 15—Dep. 7.55 a.m.	Dep. 8.40 a.m.	Arr. 7.15 p.m.	
" 16—" 8.30 "	" 9.15 "	" 8.27 "	
" 18—" 9.35 "	" 10.20 "	" 9.40 "	
" 19—" 10.40 "	" 11.25 "	" 10.55 "	
" 20—" 11.50 "	" 12.30 "	" 12.25 a.m.	
" 21—" 1.30 p.m.	" 1.40 "	" 1.7 "	

NIGHT SERVICE.—Leaving Victoria 7.50 p.m. and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. every Weekday.

FARES.—London to Paris and back—1st Class, 2nd Class, 22 15 0 .. 21 19 0
Available for Return within One Month.
Third-Class Return Tickets (by the Night Service), 20s.
A Through Conductor will accompany the Passengers by the Special Day Service throughout to Paris, and vice versa.
Powerful Paddle-steamers with excellent cabins, &c.
Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.
HAYLE.—Passengers booked through by this route every Weeknight from Victoria and London Bridge, via Littlehampton, every Monday and Wednesday.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—Seaside.
TWO MONTHS RETURN TICKETS are now issued by all trains to YARMOUTH, Lowestoft, Cromer, Hunstanton, Southwold, Aldeburgh, Felixstowe, Harwich, Dovercourt, Walton-on-the-Naze, and Weyley (for Clacton-on-Sea).
Forthrightly, and Friday or Saturday to Monday. First, Second, and Third Class Return Tickets are also issued at REDUCED RATES by all trains to Hunstanton, Cromer, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Walton-on-the-Naze, Weyley (for Clacton-on-Sea), Dovercourt, Harwich, Felixstowe, Aldeburgh, or Southwold.
For full particulars see Handbills and Time Tables.
London, July, 1881. WILLIAM DIX, General Manager.

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INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
The FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now OPEN from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.
Gallery, 45, Pall-mall, S.W. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The NINETEENTH EXHIBITION now includes a Collection of Works by Prof. Adolph Menzel. From Ten till Six.
6, Pall-mall East. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Dairs, 10 to 6. 1s.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—The SPECIAL LOAN EXHIBITION OF SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE ART is now OPEN. Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. free; and on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on payment of Sixpence. By order.

MISS FLORENCE SANDERS'S (Eighth Annual) EVENING CONCERT, JULY 21, Aberdeen House, Argyl-street, W.

MISS FLORENCE SANDERS (Pupil of Mr. W. H. Holmes) will play Compositions by Bach, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, &c., at her Evening Concert. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Gilbert.

ON MONDAY NIGHT.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
Production of the new *Æsthetic Skit*, written by Wallis Mackay and Ernest Warren, entitled, *DA-DO-DUM*. The Dado by Bruce Smith, Esq. The Sunflowers and Lilies by Messrs. Shoolbred. The *Æsthetic Costumes* by Messrs. Too Utterly and Co.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS,
the oldest established and most popular Entertainment in the World, and THE ONLY RECOGNISED MINSTREL COMPANY IN EUROPE, comprising Fifty Artists of acknowledged eminence.
EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT—MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, THREE AND EIGHT.
Production of Wallis Mackay and Ernest Warren's *Æsthetic Skit*, *DA-DO-DUM*, on Monday.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
CHERRY TREE FARM, a New Piece by Arthur Law; Music by Hamilton Clarke; *YE FANCIE FAIRE 1881*, a New Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain; and *A BRIGHT IDEA*, by Arthur Law; Music by Arthur Cecil. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s., 5s. No fees. The Season will close with the Afternoon Performance of Saturday, July 23.

FOLLY THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. L. TOOLE.—SUMMER SEASON (under the Management of Mr. Carton), commencing WEDNESDAY, JULY 27. New and Original Comedy, in Three Acts, entitled *IMPRUDENCE*, by A. W. Pinero. Mr. Carton, Mr. Leonard Byrne, Mr. Clifford Cooper, Mr. A. Wood, Mr. A. Redwood, Mr. G. L. Gordon, Mr. John Moss, Mr. W. H. Gilbert, and Mr. Edward Lighton; Miss Compton, Miss Emily Miller, Miss Laura Lendon, and Miss Kate Bishop. Musical Director, Mr. Barrow. Acting Manager, Mr. F. Cavendish Macdonnell.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. On MONDAY, TUESDAY, and FRIDAY, JULY 18, 19, and 22, at 7.45, *EUGENE ARAM* and *THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM*. Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry. WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, JULY 20 and 21, *CHARLES I.* Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry.
SATURDAY, JULY 23, *BENEFIT OF MR. IRVING and LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON, THE BELLS*. Mr. Irving; a Selection from *THE HUNCHBACK*, in which Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry will appear as Helen and Modus; and Mr. Irving has much pleasure in announcing that Mr. J. L. TOOLE will appear in the Farce of *THE BIRTHPLACE OF PODGERS*.
Box Office (Mr. Hurst) open daily Ten to Five. Seats also booked by letter or telegram.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1881.

Last Saturday will be a red-letter day in the annals of Queen Victoria's reign. We then discovered with surety what was previously only half-believed, that our Volunteer army is a valuable defensive force, which can be handled with real effect for military purposes; that it is well organised, and to a large extent disciplined; that it is animated with a remarkable *esprit de corps* and devotion to duty; and that it is capable of being moved with ease and orderly dispatch from one part of the country to another. The War Office, the railway authorities, and the volunteers themselves vied with each other in determination efficiently to carry out the day's programme. Circumstances, as well as the weather, conspired to favour them, and they succeeded to admiration. Long before the appointed time—three o'clock—an army of some 52,000 men from all parts of England and Wales, from places as far distant as Northumberland and Pembroke, Suffolk and Dorset, were drawn up in brigades and divisions, in the Great Park at Windsor, forming two picturesque Army Corps, to be reviewed by her Majesty and Staff. It was no holiday fête, but a season of hard work, if not of privation. A considerable portion of this citizen army is composed of artisans, who must have left their homes with difficulty; and a large number started for their rendezvous on Friday afternoon or evening, travelling during the night, and being obliged to provide their own commissariat. This great military host—exceeding in number any army reviewed by British Sovereign or general for four hundred years—was conveyed to Windsor Park by the South-Western and Great Western Railways, in successive trains, with perfect nicety, punctuality, and safety, in nine hours; and at the close of the review four hours sufficed for the return journey.

Of the imposing nature of the military spectacle on either side of the Long Walk in Windsor Park some idea may be formed by the aid of our artists. Fine weather, without sultry heat, materially promoted the success of the experiment, and heightened the picturesque effect of the intermingled scarlet, grey, green, and dark blue uniforms with their background of forest foliage. For some time Windsor Park presented the appearance of a huge military pic-nic, to which the Horse Guards only contributed an ample supply of water; and, although more stimulating drinks were plentiful, no single case of

intoxication was observed. Long before the period allowed for the re-formation of this scattered army had expired, the Volunteers were gathered into their respective battalions and regiments, and were ready for the march past in the presence of the Queen, Royal family, their distinguished guests, and a brilliant staff. The review of this many-coloured Volunteer host occupied an hour and a half, and our national riflemen have had the satisfaction of hearing of her Majesty's "entire satisfaction with the soldier-like appearance and bearing of all ranks," who, as the Commander-in-Chief testifies, have exhibited "a discipline and endurance" which "would do credit to troops employed on permanent service."

The results of Saturday's Volunteer Review will not be ephemeral. So effective a national force, numbering in the aggregate 220,000 riflemen, and capable of indefinite expansion, is the best antidote against intermittent panics. If our costly standing Army is, as is alleged, deteriorating in physique and professional spirit, our great reserve force comprises the very pith of the population, with more self-reliance, intelligence, and power of endurance, though less of training, than the mass of our regular troops. What our volunteers can do with the rifle can now be witnessed at Wimbledon—what they could do as a defensive army foreigners as well as ourselves can gather from the valuable experience of Saturday last. It has hitherto been too easy, notwithstanding the "silver streak," to persuade Englishmen to look with nervous dread upon the huge armaments of Continental nations. But such unworthy fears must be set at rest by the recognised fact that in forty-eight hours, or less, our admirable railway system could convey to any part of our coast with ease and safety an army of a quarter of a million ready to meet any possible invader. It is probable that no European State can boast of so select and self-reliant a force of sharp-shooters, and certainly no country in the world possesses a defensive force which, being so cheap, is capable of being enormously expanded. For a national expenditure of less than £400,000 England has now a defensive army equal to all her domestic needs—a citizen force which, while it is not withdrawn from industrial life, is well organised if not well officered, and would be the nucleus of a truly formidable host which could take the field if a national emergency should arise. Saturday's celebration of the "majority" of the Volunteer movement, and the lessons it has taught us, constitute "a great fact" in the annals of the United Kingdom.

Nevertheless, it is a happy circumstance that there are no clouds on the political horizon likely to arouse the martial ardour of the English people. We have only an indirect interest in the complications which French aggression has brought about in North Africa—a policy that has stirred the fanaticism of the Arab tribes of Tunis and Algeria, and has excited the jealousy of the Porte in respect to Tripoli—that little Barbary State which is claimed as an integral part of the Sultan's dominions. France will be in no haste to affront Turkey so long as the Algerian tribes, led by the ubiquitous but not invulnerable Bou Amena, harass her troops and lay waste her territory. So far as Russia is concerned, the keenest opponents of the great Northern Power are now quiescent. Whether it be in consequence of the revelations of Imperial weakness at home, or greater confidence in the moderation of the new Czar, the Russophobia of recent years has almost died away. During the past week the Duke of Edinburgh has performed a feat to which Sir Charles Napier was unequal—he has entered the fortified port of Cronstadt with a British fleet. As Admiral of our Reserve squadron of ironclads, his Royal Highness has had a most cordial and hospitable welcome from the Emperor Alexander and the officers of his Baltic fleet. The warmth of the reception given to our sailors at Cronstadt may be mainly due to the close family relationship of the Czar to the Duke of Edinburgh. But it is a sign also of a better understanding between the two Powers they respectively represent; and if the exchange of cordial festivities at Cronstadt has helped to smooth down international asperities and increase mutual respect, the Duke of Edinburgh will have done his country good service by the naval promenade in the Baltic.

By the death of Lord Hatherley this country has lost a distinguished lawyer and an exemplary citizen. Though a man of strong Liberal traditions and tendencies, Sir William Page Wood was never an extreme partisan. His unblemished personal character, high-minded conscientiousness, and unfailing philanthropy obliterated any party distinctions. His sound legal erudition and professional eminence raised him by successive stages to the highest position; and when, in 1868, the scruples of Lord Selborne in respect to the disestablishment of the Irish Church obliged him to decline the Woolsack, Lord Hatherley was chosen by Mr. Gladstone to be Lord Chancellor, a position held by him for four years, till failing eyesight obliged his retirement. It is a noteworthy fact that for thirty years of his active and laborious career Lord Hatherley was a Sunday-school teacher, and still more curious that his two successors as head of the legal profession, Lord Cairns and Lord Selborne, are honourably distinguished by having undertaken similar humble responsibilities.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I have been reading with renewed interest Sydney Smith's excellent letters to the *Morning Chronicle* on "Burning Alive on Railroads." Those very spirited epistles were penned in the month of June, 1842; and I notice that the humorously indignant Canon of St. Paul's frequently appeals to "the youthful Gladstone" for the protection of the public against the high-handed proceedings of the railway companies in locking the carriage doors. "The youthful Gladstone" was in 1842 Vice-President of the Board of Trade. He is now Prime Minister of England. Can the right honourable gentleman do nothing to obviate the peril of peaceable passengers being, not burned alive, but murdered, in railway carriages? Hear Sydney Smith:—

We have been up to this point very careless of our railway regulations. The first person of rank who is killed will put everything in order, and produce a code of the most careful rules. I hope it will not be one of the bench of bishops; but should it be so destined, let the burnt bishop—the unwilling Latimer—remember that, however painful gradual concoction by fire may be, his death will produce unspeakable benefit to the public. Even Sodor and Man will be better than nothing. From that moment the bad effects of the monopoly are destroyed; no more fatal deference to the directors; no despotic incarceration; no barbarous inattention to the anatomy and physiology of the human body; no commitment to locomotive prisons with warrant.

Sydney Smith could never resist the temptation to have a sly hit at the Episcopal Bench; but, as things stand nowadays, I think that it is scarcely needful for a prelate of the Establishment or a peer of the realm to be killed on a railway before the companies could be induced to set their houses, or rather their rolling stock, in order. The present system of separate compartments is, I should say, doomed. I am not prepared to maintain that the British travelling public are prepared to accept the American railway car system in its entirety; but I see the practicability of a compromise in the adoption of a saloon carriage system: lateral doors being abolished, and there being an end-to-end communication between the saloons throughout the train. The chief difficulty to be confronted is to provide against a passenger with a third-class ticket coolly walking into a first-class saloon when the train had started and appropriating the first vacant seat. It is a very convenient practice to carry your railway ticket in the band of your hat; still it might not be found feasible to pass an Act of Parliament to compel passengers so to ticket themselves.

And the ladies? And the English love of seclusion? Well; I frankly own that there are obstacles in the way; but with a little energy and perseverance those obstacles should surely be overcome. I hope, however, that it will be borne in mind by the railway carriage-builders of the future that the ordinary American railway cars do not offer a model for imitation. They are, as a rule, horribly uncomfortable; and it was precisely for the reason that they were so lamentably devoid of comfort that the luxurious Pullman drawing-room and sleeping cars were invented. The best models to consult are the saloon, boudoir, and sleeping-room cars in use on the Russian railways. These carriages, the wayside refreshment-rooms, the restaurants of St. Petersburg and Moscow, and the pictures in the Hermitage are about the most enjoyable things of which I am aware in a generally intolerable country.

I notice in the *Times* that which a correspondent of that journal candidly calls "a grumble." It seems that, last December, the Vicar of a country parish got up a concert to provide funds for the repair of the church clock, and also to find a little coal for the poor of the parish. One of the items in the programme was a song by the late Michael William Balfe, called "The Muleteer;" and the net proceeds of the entertainment were about four pounds. Some months afterwards came a demand from the Secretary of a Copyright Association on account of an infringement of the law of copyright by singing "The Muleteer" in public; and the secretary explained that the sum claimed was a mitigation of the full penalty of ten pounds, to which the promoters of the concert had made themselves liable. The Vicar paid the amount asked for; and the Grumbler concludes, "the whole proceeds of the concert are thus swallowed up; the poor must either go without their coals or the Vicar be fined in the amount."

Now there is reason in the roasting of eggs. I agree with the grumbling correspondent of the *Times* in his subsequent suggestion that all copyright music should be labelled with some such words as these:—"Not to be performed in public without permission." But I must also hint to the promoters of charity concerts and "entertainments" that English musicians are growing very determined indeed to stand upon their rights, and that their wish is to see the copyright Acts already in force amplified and strengthened rather than modified or weakened. There lies before me the prospectus of the International Musical, Dramatic, and Literary Association (Limited), of which probably a great deal will be heard ere long. This association originated in the grant to its founders of the sole agency and representation in the United Kingdom and its dependencies of the Société des Auteurs, Compositeurs, et Editeurs de Musique de France; and it now intends to render to English composers, dramatists, and authors the same useful services that it has rendered to cognate professors in France. I notice as members of the board of directors the names, among others, of Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, as chairman, the Hon. Lewis Wingfield, Mr. Henry J. Byron, and Mr. Brinley Richards, with Miss Emily Faithfull as general secretary.

There is no class of artists who are more cruelly and systematically deprived of their own than musical composers are. Directly a song or a piece of music is published, the impression seems to prevail that the work, for singing or playing purposes, has become common property. As to whether the composer dines every day on turtle soup, eaten with a golden spoon, or whether his life is passed in comparative indigence, that is a thing about which the public, as a rule, do not care one jot. I will mention the names of no

living masters—*nomina sunt invidiosa*;—but when I recall the musicians of the last generation—when I remember such *maestri* as Balfe, Wallace, Edward Loder, Lavena, George Linley, Augustine Wade, and, last but not least, Sir Henry R. Bishop, I enumerate only so many bright geniuses whose lives were embittered by an almost constant struggle with adversity.

What's in a name?—well, sometimes more, much more, than is generally thought. Were we not discussing, the other day, the orthography of that exceptionally silly bird the dotterel, dotterel, or dotrell? And now, lo! I find that at Stratford lately there was brought up one Thomas Dotterell, charged on his own confession with being an "accomplice" of the too-well-known Percy Mapleton Lefroy. But it was shown that Thomas Dotterell was quite tipsy when he made the "confession" in question, and that at the time when the tragedy took place he was at work at Hoddesden. Surely, Thomas must be a lineal descendant of Ben Jonson's Fabian Fitzdotterel.

Mr. Percy Fitzgerald's just-published "World Behind the Scenes" (Chatto and Windus) is, as an inquiry into the inner life of our theatres, almost as amusing as Mr. Dutton Cook's delightful "Bill of the Play," which is saying a good deal. Incidentally, Mr. Fitzgerald quotes Mr. James Mortimer's very curious list of popular English dramas which have been, more or less, translated from the French. The catalogue is a sadly copious one; yet, at the first glance, I notice some obvious omissions, such as "Deaf as a Post," which is from "Le Sourd; ou l'Auberge Pleine;" "Ladies, Beware!" of which the origin is "Une Femme qui se jette par la Fenêtre;" "The Willow Copse," which is "La Closerie des Genets" in an English garb, and "Webster's Royal Redbook," which is "L'Almanach des Vingt-Cinq Mille Adresses." The references below "Zazezizozu" I do not understand. The piece in question had nothing to do with "Une femme de quarante ans," "Les Noces Vénitiennes," or "Où passerai-je mes soirées." "Zazezizozu" was a grand fairy spectacle produced at Drury Lane about 1836-7, and was an adaptation of a French "féerie" brought out in Paris, either at the Porte St. Martin or at the Cirque d'Hiver. It was chiefly remarkable for a game of dominoes, played by an army of supernumeraries, disguised as double fours, double sixes, and so forth.

On stage illusions, scenery, and mechanism, theatrical conflagrations, stage realism, or "naturalism" of "L'Assommoir" kind, dramatic authors, critics, actors, and actresses, Mr. Percy Fitzgerald is equally diverting. His lively little book wants an index.

Reverting to Count von Bismark's work on the "Tactics of Cavalry," to which I alluded in the last "Echoes," I may mention that not the least interesting feature to me in this curious book is that it was published by "William Harrison Ainsworth, Old Bond-street." According to "Men of the Time," the distinguished novelist in question was born in 1805; so that he could only have attained the mature age of twenty-two when he went into business in Old Bond-street and published Count von Bismark's book. Ah! how I should like to meet with a publisher who was only twenty-two, and—well, verdant. What *sonnettes* I would recount to him; how I would pipe to and beguile him, and devise devices to reach his heart—and his cheque-book! An *édition de luxe* of my Earlier Sonnets, and my grand Epic Poem, "The Cocaiguiad." Just the thing! Library edition of my metaphysical works. Precisely so! Cabinet edition of my Lighter Essays in the "Grimgrubber Review" and the "Goblin's Magazine." Woe is me! The majority of the publishers whom I know are grey and wary men, close of fist and with hearts harder than the nether millstone. They are aware of me, of old; and I pipe to them in vain.

Likewise does Mr. W. H. Ainsworth's name impel me again to note Mr. James Mortimer's list of English plays "taken from the French," as quoted by Mr. Percy Fitzgerald. I see that "Jack Sheppard" is set down as being adapted from "Les Chevaliers du Brouillard." This statement demands some slight explanation. There was such an adaptation as the one just cited produced at the Queen's Theatre, Long-acre, when that now defunct playhouse was under the management of Mr. Henry Labouchere. The adaptation was, I believe, by Mr. Frederick Boyle; and the part of the hero was admirably played by (the then) Miss Henrietta Hodson. But so long ago as the year 1840 there had been brought out at the Adelphi a drama called "Jack Sheppard," directly dramatised from Mr. Ainsworth's romance by the late Mr. J. Herbert Rodwell. Mrs. Keeley played Jack, and sang "Nix my Dolly;" and Paul Bedford was Blueskin, and sang "Jolly Nose." Both melodies were exquisitely beautiful; but "Jack Sheppard" was a most mischievous play; and borough magistrates and municipal authorities have since acted very sensibly in prohibiting the performance of "Jack" in the provinces.

Mr. Ainsworth probably meant no harm in making a hero of romance of the brutal, drunken, but ingenious felon whose true habits and character, in all their loathsomeness, are portrayed in "The Newgate Calendar" and in "The Life and Newly-Discovered Writings of Daniel Defoe" (Chatto and Windus). Mr. Ainsworth had previously, in his powerful novel of "Rookwood," made a hero of another vulgar ruffian and robber, Dick Turpin. The truth is that there was a literary craze at the time for fabricating heroes out of criminals. The immense success in France of Balzac's "Les Treize" had, I suspect, something to do with these jail-bird apotheoses. Lord Lytton's "Paul Clifford" and "Eugene Aram" bear distinct traces of Balzacian inspiration. As for Charles Dickens's "Oliver Twist," he was, after a manner, compelled to write that astonishingly able but disagreeable novel. He was a very young man. His experience was very limited; and he naturally wrote about the scenes and characters of which, as a newspaper

reporter and a solicitor's clerk, he had seen the most. "Oliver Twist" (apart from its genius) merely represents the dark side of the world as Dickens had seen it; just as "Pickwick" and "Nicholas Nickleby" represent its lighter side. It was necessarily a small world. Not until "Dombey and Son" was begun did the illustrious novelist give signs of a widespread knowledge and understanding of what is called "Society."

Now, really, my dear, my very dear Sir. This is a mild protest on my part. "W. M. L." writes from Maidstone, "I happened to pick up an odd sheet of 'Temple Bar' in the Australian bush some months ago, and was much interested in an article of yours on the subject of art. . . . I want you, if you can, to tell me what year you wrote the article, and the title of it. I want to get the whole of it, very much." I can only inform my valued correspondent that my connection with "Temple Bar" ceased about the year 1863; and that I can no more remember what the article on Art was about than I can remember what I had for dinner on the first of April in the year just named. By-the-way, while my correspondent was in Australia did he ever meet a Mr. John Smith, of London; and, if he did so, what was Mr. Smith doing, and how was he looking, on the whole?

Many correspondents have written to me to say that they have found the word "Starvation" in their dictionaries. That may be; but I notice that the majority of the dictionaries in which "Starvation" occurs are published in Edinburgh or in Glasgow, or are edited by Scotchmen, laudably anxious, no doubt, to naturalise the word imported into the English tongue by "Starvation Dundas." You will remember that in the outset I stated that it was contended in the "Encyclopædia Perthensis" that "Starvation" ought to be recognised as a legitimate English word. All these considerations do not, however, militate against the fact that the word is a ridiculously hybrid one. What would you say to "eatation," or "beatation," or "drinkation"? The Americans facetiously call a toper a "drinkist." "Starvation" is a hybrid word, because it has a Saxon head and a Latin tail.

Mem.: "A Constant Reader" reminds me that the late Mortimer Collins wrote, in "Thoughts in my Garden," vol. I., page 104, "It was Dundas, afterwards Lord Melville, who invented the hideously hybrid word, 'Starvation.' . . . But English it never was, and never will be." I scarcely think Mr. Dundas "invented" the word "starvation." He only brought it into use among Southrons.

On the back of a postal card a gentleman in the United States addresses to me a lengthened communication on the subject, so far as I can make out, of the American pronunciation of certain English words. But, as the gentleman's caligraphy is painfully minute, and his lines are very close together, and he has chosen to cross them at right angles with more minute caligraphy in red ink, I am constrained to take his letter as read—that is to say, I can make neither head nor tail of it. It may be that we behaved very badly about the Alabama; but I have generally found the Americans to be a placable people. What have I done to the gentleman in the U.S.A. that he should thus seek to put mine eyes to the torture?

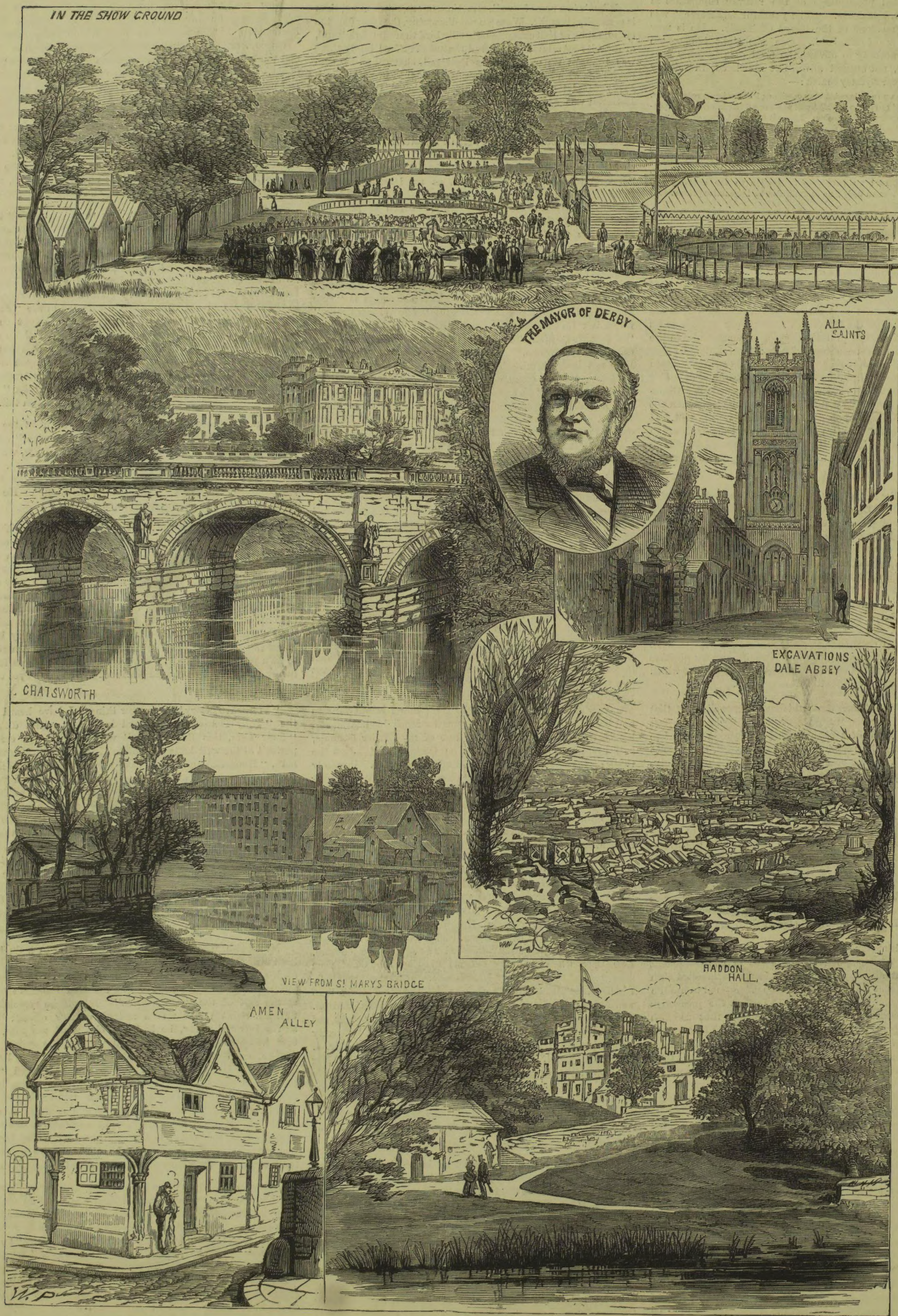
"Political Pottery" is no new thing. I have heard that the "Toby Fillpot" mentioned in the convivial ditty of "Dear Tom, this Brown Jug," was, in reality, a ceramic portrait of the well-known Jacobite M.P. and country gentleman, "Honest Shippon." I have seen an effigy of William Pitt, the younger, as a drinking-jug. More tasteful yet as, distinctly patriotic, is the "Beaconsfield jug," just published by Mr. John Mortlock, of Oxford-street and Orchard-street. This elegant "memorial in Brown Pig" bears on the side opposite the handle a striking likeness in low relief of the late illustrious statesman, surmounted by an earl's coronet. Round the edge are recorded the name and title of the deceased; and on the two remaining sides appear the now historic quotations made by young Mr. Benjamin Disraeli in his first speech in the Commons. "I have begun many things several times, and I have succeeded at last;" and "I will sit down, now; but the time will come when you will hear me."

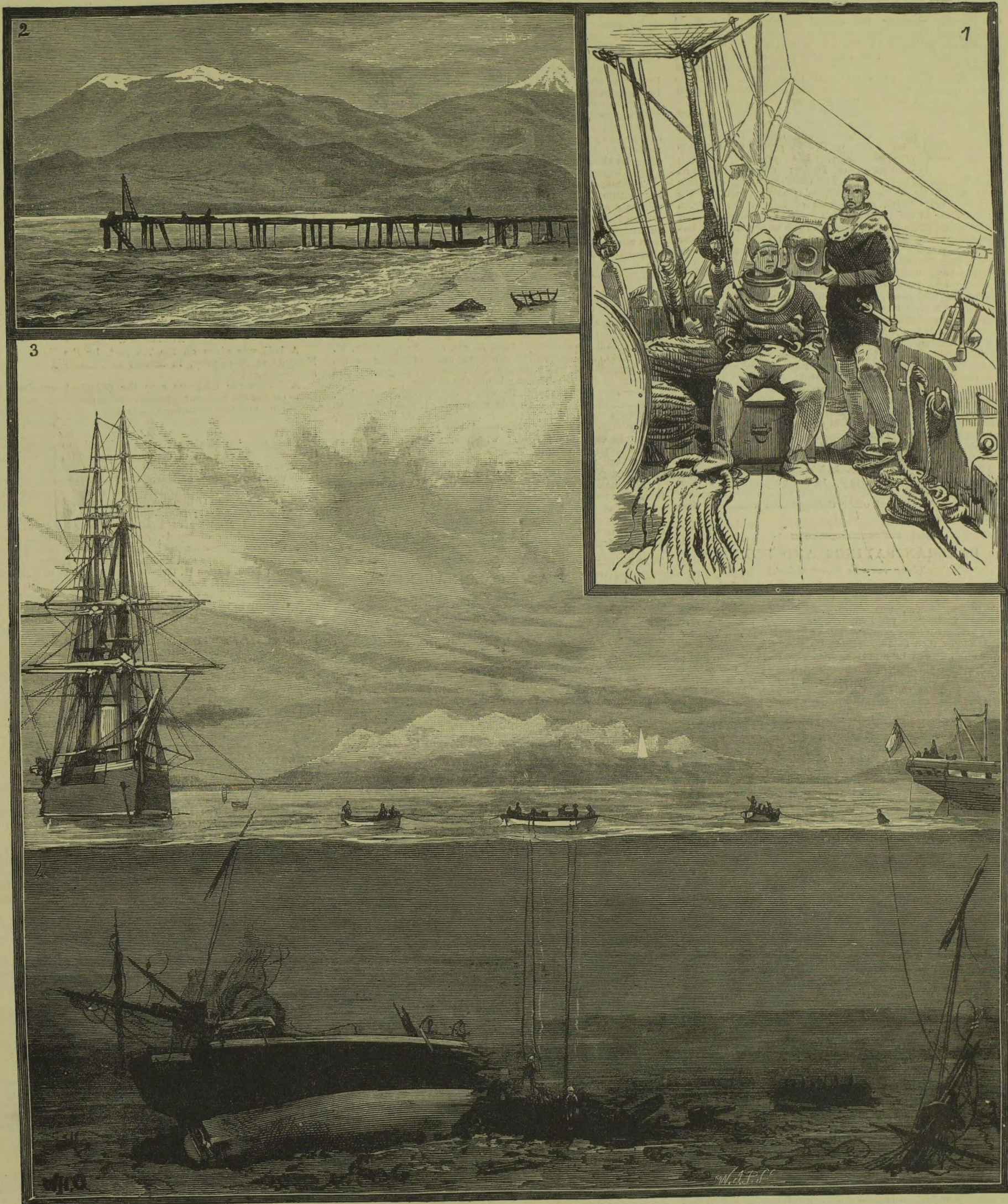
M. Asselin, who lately killed M. St. Victor in a duel, has been acquitted of the wilful murder or even the manslaughter of his unfortunate adversary, but has been sentenced to pay damages to the extent of one hundred thousand francs at the suit of the "partie civile." It will be remembered that M. Saint Victor was a retired cavalry officer; that, as the insulted party, he had the choice of weapons, and that he chose his old professional weapon the sabre. M. Asselin, on the other hand, knew nothing of the broadsword exercise, but after a few passes he rushed "full butt at M. Saint Victor, ran him right through the body, and killed him." More than one of my correspondents (all cunning of fence, no doubt) were not quite satisfied as to the practicability of one man running another one through with a sabre; but the evidence at the trial put the fact beyond a doubt. It was with the sabre that the gentlemen fought; and M. St. Victor was run through the backbone.

I mentioned at the time the curious coincidence between this lamentable encounter and a duel described in Captain Marryat's novel of "Peter Simple," in which Lieutenant O'Brien, an unskilled fencer, kills a French officer by running at him "full butt" with the point of his weapon. "In this connection," as the Americans put it, "J. R., Clonmel, courteously sends me an extract from the once-popular "Dialogues of the Dead." It is a Dialogue between Mercury, an English duellist, and a North American Savage. Says the duellist:—

Sir,—I was killed in a duel. A friend of mine had lent me some money; after two or three years, being in great want himself, he asked me to pay him. I thought his demand an affront to my honour, and sent him a challenge. We met in Hyde Park; the fellow could not fence: I was the adroitest swordsman in England. I gave him three or four rounds; but at last he ran upon me with such impetuosity, that he put me out of my play, and I could not prevent him from whipping me through the lungs.

G. A. S.





1. Two divers on board H.M.S. Garnet. 2. Sandy Point (Punta Arenas) with the Pier. 3. Boats of H.M.S. Garnet letting down the divers.
4. Under the water; remains of H.M.S. Doterel, with pieces of hull and keel, part of foretopmast, and 64-pounder gun.

DIVERS EXPLORING THE WRECK OF H.M.S. DOTEREL, BLOWN UP IN THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

WRECK OF H.M.S. DOTEREL.

The destruction of this ship of the Royal Navy, on April 26, by an explosion which took place on board of her, while lying in the bay of Punta Arenas, or Sandy Point, in the Strait of Magellan, will be in the recollection of our readers. H.M.S. Garnet, with divers and their apparatus for descending and exploring the sunken wreck, was immediately sent from Montevideo, arriving in the middle of May. We have received, from a Correspondent at Sandy Point, two or three Sketches of that place and of the Garnet and the diving apparatus. Sandy Point, with its wooden pier, the snowy heights of Mount San Felipe and Mount Graves, and the distant shores of St. Mary's Point and Cape Valentin, are shown in two of these Sketches. The Garnet is there lying at anchor, with two or three of her boats, the pinnace and the cutters, away to let down the divers; while to the right hand lies the coaling-hulk of the Chilean Government.

The lower part of our Engraving represents the situation of the remains of H.M.S. Doterel, as found by the divers at the bottom of the bay. To the left hand is the after part of the ship, 96 ft. long, which is leaning on the port bilge; the mainmast has broken off and is lying across the poop, with the mainsail partly loosed. The mizenmast was snapped off, and has not been found, but the mizen topmast is at the surface, held by some few pieces of rigging. The after part of the ship is very little damaged as regards the hull. The boat (the galley) on this side of the poop still remains, made fast to the davits, but is upside down. Where the hull is broken off, a quantity of coal from the bunkers is scattered about; also part of the ship's keel, much bent, a number of shot, and a 64-pounder gun stuck in the sand, with the carriage and slide partly destroyed. The anchor is 210 ft. distant, partly buried in the sand. A piece of the fore topmast is also stuck in the sand, and is shown in this view to the right

hand, at a distance of 160 ft.; the other part of the fore topmast is hanging by some rigging, which prevents it from rising to the surface. About 30 ft. from the fore topmast, sticking in the sand, is a part of the fore compartment of the ship about 25 ft. long. The sketch shows the wreck in ten fathoms depth nearly; there are eleven fathoms at high water and eight and a half fathoms at low tide. All round the wreck are heaps of rubbish, among which are parts of bodies, iron frames, and broken pieces of wood and clothing of various descriptions.

The annual Exhibition of the Twickenham Horticultural and Cottage Garden Society was held yesterday week in the grounds of the Orleans Club, by permission of Sir John D. Astley. The exhibits were of more than average excellence, the cottagers' department showing better taste in staging than is usually met with. Princess Frederica of Hanover distributed the prizes to the successful exhibitors.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT DERBY.

On Tuesday morning, the annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society was opened at Derby, with a good attendance, favoured by the fine weather. It is not the Society's first visit to that important town of the Midlands; in 1843, the fifth year of the Society's existence, a cattle show and exhibition of implements took place there. Upon the present occasion, the exhibition ground is pleasantly situated among the trees in Osmaston Park, on the London road, a mile and a half from the Midland Railway station. A View of the ranges of canvass-roofed sheds, and the inclosed rings for the parade of horses and choice beasts, with decorative flags on lofty poles, is given at the top of our page of Engravings. We present also two street views in the town of Derby; the old-fashioned corner of Amen Alley, and the fine old Perpendicular Gothic tower of All Saints' or Allhallows' Church, built in the reign of Henry VIII., at the cost of Robert Liversage, a wealthy dyer of St. Peter's parish. The body of the church is modern, and rather of the Grecian style of architecture, but sufficiently plain, having been erected in 1725. The river Derwent, upon the banks of which this town is built, is seen from St. Mary's Bridge. There are few local relics of antiquity, though a Castle and an Abbey of Benedictine Nuns once stood at Derby, and though some notable historical events have occurred at this place, down to the invasion of England by the Young Pretender in 1745. Numerous factories, machinery workshops, and buildings connected with the railway service, are conspicuous in the town.

The neighbouring district around Derby offers no great attractions till the tourist gets a few miles northward, about Belper and Ambergate, where the Derwent valley becomes more picturesque. The romantic natural scenery of its upper course, and of the Wye and Dove-dale, are sufficiently renowned. Two of the finest rural mansions of English nobility, Haddon Hall and Chatsworth, belonging to the Duke of Devonshire, are situated within excursion distance. They are shown among our Illustrations, as well as the ruins of Dale Abbey, near Spondon, four miles east of Derby, on the Nottingham road.

The Mayor of Derby, Mr. A. Woodiwiss, whose portrait we give, has contributed largely to the preparations for the Agricultural Society's meeting. He has the honour to receive the Prince of Wales and other distinguished visitors to the town upon this occasion.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, July 12.

The death of M. Paul de Saint Victor, the distinguished art and literary critic, was quite unexpected, although the frequent recurrence of hemorrhages during the past few weeks had somewhat alarmed his numerous friends. M. de Saint Victor died at two o'clock on Saturday afternoon of suffocation, caused by a profuse hemorrhage. He was fifty-four years of age, and at the height of his career, which was not without glory. For many years past he has held a peculiar position in Parisian literary circles. Most of his work has been contributed to the daily press, but it has been marked by a refinement, a delicacy, and a distinction of language which has not been equalled since Gautier. He was immeasurably superior to Janin, although he has not made so distinct a mark in his time. He polished his phrases until they were gems; he possessed an enormous vocabulary, and enriched his native language. He did not get into the Academy, perhaps because he did not try frequently to do so. He was, perhaps, a trifle discouraged by the failure of his attempt some months since, when he applied for the seat left vacant by M. Saint René Taillandier. Paul de Saint Victor was born in Paris in 1827: his father was a noted literary man, and gave his son a careful education in Switzerland and in Rome. In 1848 the son became the secretary of Lamartine, and soon after began his career as a writer in the *Correspondant*, to which so many brilliant men were contributors. He first began to write his articles on the *Salon* in the *Presse* in 1857, where he succeeded Théophile Gautier, and fully supplied his place. His principal books are "Men and Gods" (1867); "The Women of Goethe" (1869); "Barbarians and Bandits," "Prussia and the Commune" (1871); and "The Two Masks," which appeared last year. He will be best known by the splendid portrait-gallery, which he has called Men and Gods, in which he criticises the celebrities of the ancient world with a grace and delicacy of *esprit* which are extremely remarkable. He intended that his book called "The Two Masks" should be the crown of his career. The first volume was consecrated to *Æschylus*; the second (in the press) will deal with *Sophocles*, *Euripides*, and *Aristophanes*, and will contain a study on the Indian theatre; and in the third, the manuscript of which was entirely finished and corrected before the author's recent illness, he has ventured to deal with *Shakespeare*, *Molière*, *Corneille*, *Racine*, *Voltaire*, and *Beaumarchais*. In his youth M. de Saint Victor was one of the celebrities of the fashionable world. His handsome presence, his elegance, and his fortune, opened all doors before him, and it is difficult for those who have seen him as an elderly and prosaic-looking bourgeois, in later years, to imagine that he was once one of the adored and adoring. He was a great lover of fine books and pictures, and lived in luxurious surroundings. Victor Hugo once said of him, "It would be worth while to write a book only for the pleasure of having it reviewed by you."

Paris is rapidly completing its decorations for the annual national festival, which promises this year to be more brilliant than usual. The illuminations, the balls in the open air, the fireworks at the Place du Trône, Place de la Bastille, and Place de la République, and the Venetian festival in the Bois de Boulogne, will be very amusing displays. The review at Longchamps will be interesting to strangers, but the leading journals criticise it as useless, and apt to give an erroneous idea of the condition of the army. The garrisons here and in the surrounding cities are generally composed of troops just beginning their training, and it is difficult to make an imposing show with such material. It is noteworthy that the opposition to the festival in the monarchical and clerical presses has been more pronounced this year than it was in 1881.

The committee charged with the duty of securing subscriptions for the statue of Victor Hugo has been very successful, and on the occasion of the dedication of the statue there will be a monster gathering of literary and artistic people from all parts of France. M. Saint-Saëns has offered to compose a symphony to be performed at the inauguration.

M. Jules Simon, the well-known philosopher, statesman, and orator, was hitted at the distribution of prizes at the Polytechnic School on Sunday. This mark of decreasing popularity did not please him, and he has manifested his displeasure in the Senate. M. Simon has been one of the few notables who insist that the name of God shall be recognised

and introduced in the new education law, while the efforts of the majority of the Radicals, and even of the Moderates, have been directed to the exclusion of the sacred name. The law as it is likely to leave the hands of the senators accords but small comfort to the clericals. It is eminently secular, and will consequently be far from popular in many sections of the country.

A national school of primary technical education, and for imparting all professional knowledge necessary to apprentices, has been founded at Vierzon, in the department of the Cher.

On Friday the jury at the Paris Assizes will be confronted with the peculiar and lamentable case of the young Lemaître, the miserable ruffian who cut to pieces a little boy six years old for no apparent reason whatever, except to render himself notorious. Lemaître pretended he had been provoked to his crime by the reading of sensational novels. The doctors have not yet expressed themselves as to his sanity.

The morality of the duel has been discussed very vigorously here within the last ten days, the celebrated Asselin trial provoking sharp comments. M. Asselin, who killed in a duel a certain M. de Saint-Victor, with whom he had quarrelled over an insignificant question concerning game preservation, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment and a hundred thousand francs damages, to be divided in equal parts between the wife and daughter of the man killed in the duel. M. Asselin narrowly escaped getting five years' penal servitude as culpable of wounds producing death. The verdict has set duellists thinking, and all the enemies of the offensive and disreputable practice are doing their best to point the lesson of this melancholy circumstance.

M. Albert Wolff, the art critic of the *Figaro*, devotes three columns to flaying alive M. Paul Alexis, and, incidentally, M. Emile Zola, who had written a fulsome article praising Alexis. This latter person had reproached Wolff with being venal and insincere in his art criticism; hence the flaying.

Madame Gustave Fould, the wife of the well-known banker, has leased the Gymnase Theatre until Sept. 1, and proposes to bring out several of her plays there. Madame Fould is the author of two striking novels, one called the "Bleuet" and the other "Le Clou au Convent," which appeared a few years ago. She writes over the name of "Stephen Haller." The first of her pieces is a five-act comedy, which will be produced next week. It is called "Le Duel de Pierrot."

The new comedy of MM. Erckmann-Chatrian is taken from their novel of "The Two Brothers." It will shortly be produced at the Français, and immediately after its production the rehearsal of Victor Hugo's "Angelo" will be begun. Croizette and Bartet are to play the leading rôles in Hugo's terrible drama of the days of Italian conspiracy and intrigue.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The Senate yesterday week approved several bills, including one which sanctions an additional amount of 200,000,000 lire being set apart in future budgets for Extraordinary Public works. The contract between Signor Magliani, the Minister of Finance and the Director of the National Bank, relating to the issue of the new loan, was signed yesterday week.

The remains of the late Pope Pius IX. were removed on Tuesday night from St. Peter's to the tomb prepared for them in the Church of San Lorenzo on the Tivoli road.

SPAIN.

The King and Queen and the Royal family left Madrid last Saturday afternoon for the Summer Palace at La Granja.

The Government has made a claim upon France for indemnity for the victims of the recent disturbances at Oran, in the French colony of Algeria. The ground on which the claim is based is that France did not provide sufficiently for the safety of the Spanish colonists. The French Government, in reply, points to the large number remaining in Oran as a proof that the fugitives need not have fled.

GERMANY.

The Empress is making steady progress towards recovery. The Emperor and his daughter the Grand Duchess of Baden arrived on Sunday at Constance, where they were received by the Grand Duke of Baden and Princess Victoria, the future Queen of Sweden, and the whole party embarked for the island of Mainau.

Two exhibitions are to be held at Berlin next year—one of heraldry, and the other of hygienics and life-saving processes. There is great joy in the Fatherland at the finding of the missing steamer *Vandalia*, with her freight of emigrants.

DENMARK.

A fresh political crisis has occurred. After only a few weeks' session, the Lower House has again been dissolved. The Royal proclamation says that the King, having tried all Constitutional means to obtain a regular bill for the granting of Ways and Means, and the majority having stubbornly refused all compromise, he is forced again to appeal to the country.

RUSSIA.

The Reserve Squadron left Cronstadt last Saturday afternoon for Kiel. Previous to the departure the Emperor and Empress, with the Grand Dukes and their suites, visited the Duke of Edinburgh on board the *Hercules*. Their Imperial Majesties were received on the quarter-deck by the Duke of Edinburgh and his staff. Salutes were fired and the yards were manned. The Imperial party were entertained at lunch, and returned by the yacht *Czarevna* to Peterhof. At the moment of their departure the British ships weighed anchor, and salutes were fired by the squadron and the Russian frigates *Olaf* and *Alexandria*. The yacht *Lively* remained at Cronstadt till Monday.

TURKEY.

The sentences of death passed upon Midhat Pasha and others found guilty of the murder of the Sultan Abdul Aziz have been confirmed by the Court of Appeal in Constantinople. Lord Dufferin has advised the Porte that a very favourable impression would be produced by the exercise of the Sultan's clemency. The correspondent of the *Standard* learns that it is now quite certain the Sultan will pardon the condemned Pashas, banishing them to some remote place, the Sultan's ends being attained by proving Abdul Aziz did not commit suicide.

The Ministers are "said to be" considering schemes of reform for Armenia and Asia Minor.

AMERICA.

The reports concerning the health of President Garfield continue favourable. The physicians do not consider him out of danger, but the general confidence in his Excellency's recovery is strengthened every hour.

The Judge in the United States Circuit Court of New York has refused the motion of the French Cable Company for an injunction to prevent the consolidation agreement of the telegraph companies from taking effect.

The flow of emigration to America continues; 2451 emigrants landed in New York on Thursday week, including 1000 Mormons sent over by missionaries now in Europe.

Meanwhile, the customary summer exodus from the United States to Europe is in progress. Over 600 cabin passengers sailed from New York for Europe last Saturday on eight steamers, making a total for the week of between twelve and fifteen hundred.

Mr. Griscom concluded his forty-five days' fast at Chicago on Tuesday, appearing to be in good health.

CANADA.

The Marquis of Lorne has returned to Quebec.

The Orange celebrations were held on Tuesday throughout the Dominion. Large numbers of people attended, but everything passed off quietly.

A serious riot occurred on the night of the 8th inst. at Montreal. The longshoremen on strike held a mass meeting, when some exciting language was used. Subsequently they formed a procession, and marched along the wharves, threatening violence to the men at work. At the Dominion Line Wharf they attempted to drive off a gang of men unloading a vessel. The police appeared, and the mob, on being ordered to disperse, responded with a volley of pistol-shots. The magistrate read the Riot Act, and the police fired on the rioters, wounding three or four of them. The rioters then retreated. Six policemen were wounded.

The steam-ship *Quinta* arrived at Victoria, Vancouver Island, on the 6th inst. direct from China, having on board 500 Chinese immigrants. An attempt was made to collect the provincial school tax as the passengers were landing, but the Chinese beat the collector and his assistants and refused payment. The immigrants maintain a threatening and defiant attitude.

AUSTRALIA.

A ball was given on the 7th inst. by the Governor, the Marquis of Normanby, in honour of Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales.

A Melbourne telegram says the detached squadron left there on the 8th inst. for Sydney, under orders to proceed to Auckland, and thence to the Fiji Islands. The Royal Princes are on board the *Inconstant*, as the *Bacchante* is detained at Melbourne.

The Victorian Ministry having resigned in consequence of the recent vote of want of confidence passed on the motion of Sir Bryan O'Loughlin, the latter has been intrusted by the Governor, the Marquis of Normanby, with the formation of a new Cabinet. The new Ministry has been constituted as follows:—Sir Bryan O'Loughlin, Premier, Colonial Treasurer, and Attorney-General; Hon. James Macpherson Grant, Chief Secretary and Minister of Public Instruction; Hon. David Gaunson, Minister of Lands, Agriculture, &c.; Hon. Henry Bolton, Postmaster-General; Hon. Thomas Bent, Commissioner of Railways and Roads; Hon. Mr. Young, Minister of Mines; Hon. James H. Graves, Commissioner of Trade and Customs; Hon. Mr. Dobson, Solicitor-General.

The recent Census of Victoria shows the total population of the colony to be 855,796, or an increase of 124,268 since the year 1871. The population is composed of 448,510 males and 407,286 females, and includes 11,796 Chinese, compared with 17,955 in 1871, and 768 aborigines, compared with 1330 in 1871. There are 169,510 inhabited and 10,645 uninhabited dwellings. Melbourne has a population of 235,462, exclusive of the shipping in port; Ballarat, 41,730; Sandhurst, 34,460; Carlton, 27,187; and Emerald Hill, 25,178.

The Queensland Parliament was opened on the 7th inst. by the Governor, who in his speech congratulated the colony on the return of prosperity in the agricultural, pastoral, and mining industries.

The new Atlantic cable between Land's End and America has been successfully laid.

The *Stirlingshire* sailed yesterday week for Adelaide, chartered by the Agent-General for South Australia.

The officers of the British Mediterranean squadron were entertained at dinner on Monday night by the Governor of Trieste in the name of the Emperor of Austria.

The death is announced by telegraph from Zanzibar of Herr Hildebrandt, the well-known African traveller. He died at Tananarivo, Madagascar, on May 29.

From Bonny River it is announced that renewed hostilities are anticipated between Oko Jumbo and Ja Ja, who have reopened their old quarrels.

A village close to Dresden was visited on Monday by a waterspout, which utterly destroyed the greater part of the property in the district.

Sir Robert Biddulph, High Commissioner of Cyprus, left for England last Saturday, after having held a farewell reception at Limasol. Colonel Farran, of the 35th Regiment, will act as High Commissioner in his absence.

The steamer *Vandalia* anchored off Greenock on Sunday morning. She left Hamburg for New York on the 19th ult. with a crew of seventy-six and 1167 emigrants. Her main shaft broke on the 22nd, and the vessel remained drifting about, her sail power being useless, until picked up by some of the tugs that had been sent in search of her.

The roof of a church at San Mateo, Mexico, fell in during service on the morning of the 5th inst., killing over thirty of the worshippers present, the greater number being women. The church was being partially rebuilt, and while a party of men were working on the roof one fell through, and the sudden rush of all the others at the same moment in their endeavours to get off caused the remainder of the roof to collapse. Twenty of the workmen were killed.

The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Fitzhardinge Berkeley Maxse (Governor of Heligoland), to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.—The following appointments are also gazetted:—The Queen has appointed Sir Charles Lennox Wyke, her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Denmark, to be her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Portugal; the Hon. Lionel S. S. West, her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Spain, to be her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America; and Mr. Robert B. D. Morier, her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Portugal, to be her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Spain.

The *Gazette* states that the Queen has conferred the Albert Medal of the First Class on Dr. David Lowson, of Huddersfield, for having, whilst attending the child of Police-Constable Higginbottom, of that town, who was suffering from laryngeal diphtheria, performed the operation of tracheotomy, and afterwards applied his lips to the wound, and, at imminent risk to his own life, afforded relief to the suffering child by suction. Notwithstanding this display of heroism, the child died. In a few days Dr. Lowson was seized with a severe attack of diphtheria, followed by other dangerous illness, which resulted in his retirement from a lucrative practice.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

It was the opinion of a whilom Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Earl of Malmesbury, that there was no necessity for the British youth to learn French at public schools. His Lordship held that young noblemen and gentlemen might very conveniently "pick up" this from the French *bonnes*, or nurses, who attended upon them in their small childhood; or they might learn it from their sisters' governesses. To judge from a recently published correspondence respecting the instruction in French of candidates for commissions in the Army, the head masters of our public schools seem at the present day to be practically of the same way of thinking as was my Lord Malmesbury, seventy years ago, or so. They are willing enough that "scholastic" French should be taught in our great seminaries of classical learning—that is to say, French of the Schole of Stratford-atte-Bowe, good enough for Eton and Harrow speech-days, and the parrot-like recitation of speeches from "Le Misanthrope" and "Tartuffe," or dialogues from "Les Précieuses Ridicules" or "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme;" but as for "colloquial" French, the head masters evidently prefer that their young gentlemen should "pick it up" at some undefined period between their leaving school and their going up to the University.

Happily there is, as worthy Mrs. Hannah Glasse has it, "another way." In a populous, wealthy, and, during playhouse hours, fashionable district of London there are two highly interesting and popular academies where *viva voce* instruction, not only in colloquial French, but in colloquial German, is given by first-rate professors every evening during the week, between eight p.m. and midnight, and occasionally during the afternoon, between two and five. The prices are most elastic, varying between sixpence and half a guinea. Thus, colloquial German has been taught with triumphant success throughout the season at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, and colloquial—very colloquial—French at the Gaiety Theatre. I have been told that so general has become the development of proficiency in the French and German languages since Herren Nesper and Barnay and Madame Sarah Bernhardt and Mdlle. Jeanne Granier came among us, that in a few shop windows in the parish of St. Paul, Covent-garden, St. Martin-le-Strand, and St. Clement Danes there may be seen placards bearing the inscription, "English Spoken Here." Otherwise there would be little to remind the wayfarer that he was not in *La Belle France* or in the Vaterland; and (so wondrously rapid is progress among us when it once begins) that I should not be astonished if the Court of Common Council decreed the demolition of the Griffin (which is a Dragon), and the expenditure of another ten thousand guineas on a colossal statue of the famous Ollendorff, with bronze bas-reliefs on the pedestal representing scenes from Shakespeare (*à l'Allemande*), Schiller, Goethe, and Molière. As for the Meiningers, their success at the National Theatre has been so enormous that Mr. Augustus Harris announces that the season of the talented German company, which had already been extended to the sixteenth instant, will be further prolonged until the twenty-third—that is to say, until Saturday next.

The hearty welcome extended to these accomplished artists at Drury Lane, and to the French comedians at the Gaiety, must be extremely gratifying to all those who are anxious to promote international good feeling, not only of a political, social, and commercial, but of an artistic and intellectual kind. We are certainly growing more civilised in our treatment of foreign actors and actresses. In the year 1848, very shortly after the Revolution of February, I remember "assisting" at some very disgraceful manifestations against a French company of comedians at Drury Lane Theatre. M. Hostein, the manager of the Théâtre Historique, Paris, finding his audiences more disposed towards rambling about in mobs, planting trees of liberty, and yelling "Mourir pour la Patrie," than towards patronising his establishment, came over to this country to see what he could do at Old Drury. He brought with him a prodigious drama founded on Alexandre Dumas the elder's romance of "Monte Christo." It was in I know not how many acts (mad Nat Lee once wrote a tragedy in twenty-six) and its performance spread over two nights. I am not sure that it did not spread over three. "Monte Christo" was splendidly mounted, and was played by a powerful melodramatic company; but the British public would have none of it. They filled the theatre on the first night, but only to hoot, yell, and groan at the foreign actors and actresses. At length they began to tear up the benches and exhibit alarming symptoms of a wish to raid the stage, and mob the French people. The "O. P." riot had come again, elderly people said; ringleaders in the disturbance were collared by the police, and dragged to Bow-street; and Albert Smith, who was in a private box with Angus Reach and Shirley Brooks (all three in their time contributors to this Journal), and who was on the side of civilisation and the French company, was pelted with mushroom punnets from the adjacent Covent-garden Market. I regret to say that I was on the side of barbarism, and against the French company; and I nearly got my skull fractured by a policeman's truncheon for my pains. It is good for young men that they should occasionally get their heads broken: on this side, fracture of the skull. It is a warning to them against rash judgment.

While the Meiningers, then, in a more enlightened age are drawing crowded houses at Drury Lane, and delighting not only spectators of their own nationality, with English scholars and critics, and the public at large in "Preciosa," "Ifigenia," and the always welcome "Wilhelm Tell," Mr. Augustus Harris is careful to reassure those who might fear lest the vernacular drama was in danger of expiring unawares, like Morality in "The Dunciad," by the announcement that on July 30 a new Sensational and Domestic Drama, by Mr. Paul Meritt and Mr. Harris himself, will be produced at "The Lane." The company will be numerous, carefully selected, and powerful. That almost "goes without saying;" and the scenery is to be by Messrs. Julian Hicks and Henry Emden. The name of Hicks is of good omen when a play of the sensational and domestic order is in question. In my mind's ear, are there not still audible to me the sonorous tones of "Bravo, Hicks?" At the Haymarket the last weeks of Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft's season are pleasantly melting away with "Good for Nothing," with Mrs. Bancroft as Nan, and "Society;" and with regard to the late Mr. T. Robertson's diverting comedy, it is announced that its present revival will be positively the last under the existing management. Some of these days, perhaps, a Young Man from the North will turn up in the metropolis with a new and original comedy which will take the town by storm, and make us all believe that the days of Sheridan, Cumberland, Colman, Holcroft, and Kenney have come again. Whether Mr. John Hollingshead be prepared to welcome the Young Man from the North I can scarcely tell. By the last accounts, the juvenile dramatist had got no further South than the Isle of Skye; he was bearing aloft a Banner with the Strange Device "Excelsior." He is very much wanted on our stage. Mr. John Hare says so. Mr. and Mrs. Kendal say so.

At the Princess's "The Old Love and the New," with Mr.

Wilson Barrett as John Stratton, is the attraction for summer audiences. At the Lyceum Mr. Henry Irving may say, like his own Shylock, "I am content." He has an ample repertoire to fall back upon, and plenty of new pieces, so the initiated say, in his portfolios; and he intends to play the summer out with "The Merchant of Venice," "Eugene Aram," "Charles I.," and "The Belle's Stratagem." The last night of the Lyceum season will be Saturday, July 23, when Mr. Irving will take his benefit. "The Bells" will be the *pièce de résistance*; Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry will appear as Modus and Helen in a selection from "The Hunchback," and Mr. J. L. Toole will support his old friend and comrade the manager of the Lyceum. Finally, Mr. Toole's own benefit will take place at the Folly on Friday evening and Saturday morning, July 22 and 23, when Miss Ellen Terry, Miss Fanny Josephs, Mr. John McCullough, Mr. Arthur Sketchley, and Mr. Henry Irving will support Mr. Toole and the regular Folly Company. All of which has a very friendly and fraternal sound. G. A. S.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

"Roberto il Diavolo" was given, for the first time this season, on Thursday week, when Madame Fürsch-Madier appeared as Alice, and added another to the several successes obtained by this excellent artist since her début here in May. Mdlle. Valleria, as Isabella, sang with great effect, particularly in the romanza, "Roberto, oh! tu che adoro." M. Gresse's Bertramo was an excellent performance; and Signor Mierzwinsky was a good representative of Roberto, as was Signor I. Corsi of the peasant Rambaldo—the pantomimic action of the resuscitated nun, Elena, having been skilfully portrayed by Mdlle. Viale.

The Italian version of "Le Pré aux Clercs" was performed on Tuesday, for the first time this season, with the principal feature of the cast the same as in the production of the opera here last year. Hérol's bright and genial music was admirably rendered, a specialty having been, as before, the charming and brilliant vocalisation of Madame Albani as displayed in Isabelle's couplets "Souvenirs du jeune âge" (encored) and particularly in the grand air "Jours de mon enfance." In this the elaborate violin obbligato, finely played by Mr. Carrodus, was an important feature. The admirable rendering of the air elicited enthusiastic applause. On this occasion Mdlle. Elly Warnots sustained the character of Marguerite, and sang with much grace and refinement, the music of Nicette having been, as last year, excellently rendered by Mdlle. Valleria. Other repeated features were the Cantarelli of Signor Cotogni, the Girod of M. Gailhard, and the Comminge of Signor I. Corsi. The transference of the part of Mergy to M. Soulaire was a decided improvement on last year's cast. The gentleman just named sang and acted most artistically, and contributed much to the general efficiency of a performance that it is to be regretted should only occur once during the season. The popular trio, "C'en est fait," for Isabelle, the Queen, and Mergy, was encored, as usual. The Ball-room scene was represented with the same magnificence as before, and included the skilful solo dancing of Mdlle. Viale. M. Dupont conducted, with the exception of the ballet music, which was ably directed by Mr. Betjemann.

Repetitions were announced for the other nights of this week, the last but one of the season.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

"Il Rinnegato," an Italian version of the Hungarian opera composed by Baron Bodog Orczy, was brought out here on Saturday. The action is supposed to take place during the early part of the sixteenth century; and the plot of the drama is derived from the events associated with the Protectorate of Hungary by the Sultan, who has nominated Verboczy as his representative. Dora, his niece (the heroine of the opera), is betrothed to Verboczy's secretary, Elemer, and is courted by Barnabas, the son of Dora's foster-mother. Enraged at the rejection of his suit, Barnabas turns Mohammedan, and becomes a spy on the plans of the Hungarians. Elemer, on his way with a mission to the Sultan, is murdered. Barnabas attempts to carry off the despairing Dora; but she takes refuge in the church. Barnabas's pursuit of her is arrested by the appearance of the Abbess of the convent holding a cross, an angelic choir proclaiming his re-conversion. The climax is attained by Dora becoming a nun, and Barnabas being slain by the Turks in their rage at his apostasy.

The work is an attempted imitation of the Wagnerian style, the overture containing anticipations of some of the phrases identified with prominent characters, especially the "Dora Motivo," a trite and uninteresting theme of two bars, which is reiterated throughout the opera with a persistent frequency that soon becomes irritating. The music of the opera itself presents such a dreary level of inflated commonplace that lengthened comment would be absurdly misplaced. The few remarks that can be made refer rather to the heroic endeavours of the principal singers to give an effective rendering to music that was altogether unworthy of such efforts. First mention is due to Signor Galassi, who, as Barnabas, sang throughout with fine declamation, especially in the solo "Ah, perché tremo," and in the scene with Irma, "Vieni, oh figlio!"—in the first act; in the duet "Felice," with the character just named; and the soliloquy, "La Mezzanotte," and other passages in the second and third acts.

Next in importance comes Mdlle. Tremelli, who gave the music of Irma with excellent effect, in the pieces already specified, in the solo "Giammonta," in the second act, and in other instances. Mdlle. Juch sang the music of Dora with brilliancy and refinement, and was especially successful in the introduced (Hungarian) air "Palotás," in the second act; which, with its florid embellishments, produced the only marked impression of the evening, and had to be repeated. The characters of Elemer and Selim are, dramatically, almost nonentities, and musically quite so. The best that could be done under such conditions was done by their representatives, Signori Ravelli and Runcio; and the subordinate parts of Verboczy and Serafino were well filled by Signor Novara and Signor Rinaldini.

The orchestra—on which special demands were made—did its work well; but the chorus-singing was coarse and boisterous, some excuse for which may be found in the crudeness of the choral writing, with its eccentric and repulsive harmonic progressions. The most effective portion of the opera is the Hungarian ballet music at the close of the second act, this being the only instance of distinctive character and local colour to be found throughout the whole work. In this scene the skilful dancing of Madame Cavallazzi, and that of a young lady (not named in the programme) were prominent features. The scenery and costumes are beautiful, and worthy of a musical chef-d'œuvre.

The Baron conducted the performance; and he and the principal singers were much applauded by some portions of the audience. It is to be presumed that precautions were taken against the recurrence of the accidental ignition of tow,

or wool, representing fallen snow, in the last scene—a casualty that might have had serious results; the extinguishing of the burning mass having been chiefly due to the prompt exertions of Signor Runcio.

"Lohengrin" was to have been given on Monday evening, but the opera was suddenly changed to "Il Rinnegato," which was repeated on the following evening. The subscription season closed last Saturday, and is being followed by extra performances at modified prices.

Saturday evening promenade concerts were begun at the Crystal Palace last week, being a prominent feature in the programmes of the series of shilling Saturdays of which that occasion was the inauguration. The fine band of the establishment, directed by the permanent conductor, Mr. Manns, was heard in the overtures to "Semiramide" and "Masaniello," and in other pieces; vocal music having been contributed by Mdlle. Wennberg and Signor Foli. The lady was encored in the second of two Swedish lieder sung by her, and the popular basso had to repeat Mr. Sullivan's song, "The Lost Chord." The concerts are to be continued until Oct. 1, inclusive; and they should prove welcome to the inhabitants of the locality and its neighbourhood.

Mr. John Thomas's concert, last week, was a specialty for amateurs of the harp. In solos of his own composition, and in some by Parish Alvars, Mr. Thomas successfully displayed his well-known proficiency on the instrument. Mr. T. Wright and Master Barker were associated with Mr. Thomas in harp duets, and there were also performances by a band of harps, and by several eminent vocalists.

Mr. E. Such's cantata, "Narcissus and Echo"—produced at the Royal Academy of Music last week—contains some agreeable writing for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra. Of its specific merits, however, we must await another opportunity to speak. Two numbers were encored: the trio, "Ah! woe is me" (sung by Miss M. Davies, Mr. Cummings, and Herr Duvernoy), and the solo, "Gone are the fair youth," by the last-named artist.

That skilful violinist, Mdlle. Castellan, gave a morning concert at 4, Chesterfield-gardens, Mayfair, on Tuesday, when the programme included her performances in concertante and solo pieces.

An operatic concert took place at the Royal Albert Hall on Wednesday afternoon, when a varied programme was contributed to by the principal artists of the Royal Italian Opera.

Among the concerts of the week were the *matinée musicale* of Mdlle. Doré-Desvignes, and the pianoforte recital of Herr Buhl, both on Thursday.

Madame Sophie Menter gave a second pianoforte recital yesterday (Friday) afternoon, when she played a series of pieces in the classical and brilliant styles, with special success. Her performances were enthusiastically applauded.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Il Demonio, Opera Fantastica," in three acts, the music by Anton Rubinstein (Messrs. Chappell and Co.). This is an edition, just issued by the eminent firm of Bond-street, of the work brought out at the Royal Italian Opera last month, the original text, from the Russian of Lermontoff, having been rendered into Italian by Signor Vacotti, and into English by Mr. Pittman. Of Herr Rubinstein's music we spoke in noticing the production of the opera, and need now merely record its publication in a handy edition. Among several pleasing pieces not the least so are the ballet movements in the second act, which are here effectively adapted for the pianoforte.

"The Tower of Babel." Sacred Drama, in one act. Composed by Anton Rubinstein (Chappell and Co.). This is a compendious and inexpensive edition of the work performed, for the first time in England, at the Crystal Palace, at the Rubinstein concert, on June 11. On that occasion we spoke of the music, which, we believe, will soon be heard again in London. Meanwhile, we have to welcome this neatly printed edition, in which the original text of Herr Rodenberg has been skilfully rendered into English by Mr. Josiah Pittman.

"Bal Costumé." By Anton Rubinstein (Bote and Bock, Berlin). Under this title we have a series of twenty pieces for two performers on the pianoforte, each with a distinctive title, and each representing a pair of the characters indicated in the pictorial frontispiece of the work. The movements present a succession of interesting varieties, and furnish fresh proof that the eminent Russian composer can excel in the lighter as well as in the grander departments of his art.

"The Lyrical Drama," 2 vols., by H. Sutherland Edwards (W. H. Allen and Co.), is an interesting series of essays on musical subjects, composers, and executants, associated with modern opera, by one who has previously written much and pleasantly on analogous themes. The work opens with a chapter on the origin and development of opera, and is followed by other chapters dealing with prominent events in the history of operatic music, with occasional divergencies into other channels; all treated in an agreeable anecdotal way that will be welcome to the casual reader, while the musical student or annalist will find many facts and dates that will be serviceable, an index giving special facilities for reference.

PROMENADE PIER AT NICE.

The attractions of this favourite winter resort of so many of our countrymen are about to be greatly enhanced by the completion of a handsome promenade pier and pavilions, now in course of construction, opposite the Jardin Public on the Promenade des Anglais. The designs of this pier have been made by the well-known engineers, Messrs. Brunlees and McKerrow. The pier extends into the Mediterranean for a distance of about 400 feet, and in addition to the usual verandah promenade at the head, there will be very ornamental and extensive buildings on the pier, consisting of a central hall, with, to the right and left of it, a large restaurant, public and private dining and reading rooms, billiard and card rooms, replete with every modern convenience; the roof, moreover, being utilised as promenades, with kiosks for refreshments and smoking. The lofty central hall, provided with an ample stage and dressing-rooms, will be available as a promenade concert-hall or theatre. There will also be spacious swimming-baths provided for ladies and gentlemen underneath the pier-head, approached by separate staircases.

Our Portrait of his Majesty Kalakaua I., King of the Sandwich Islands, and that of the late Rev. Dr. Cumming are both copied from photographs by the London Stereoscopic Company.

The opening of the Printers', Stationers', and Paper Makers' Exhibition and Market at the Agricultural Hall on Thursday was celebrated by a luncheon, at which Sir Sydney Waterlow, M.P., took the chair. This is the second annual exhibition of the kind.



AT THE ETON AND HARROW CRICKET-MATCH.

SEE PAGE 54.



EGLANTINE.

AT THE ETON AND HARROW MATCH.

The annual cricket-match at Lord's ground, St. John's-wood, between the champion Eleven of the Eton and Harrow schools, took place on the Thursday and Friday of last week. It resulted, as our chronicler of National Sports has elsewhere observed, in a signal victory for Harrow, the total score of both innings on this side being 342, while Eton scored no more than 230. But the subject of our illustration is not the playing of the game; it is the process of lunching, which took place after the close of Harrow's first innings, and in which the mothers and sisters, as well as the masculine relatives, of the young gentlemen directly interested in this cricket-match, could take part with a fair appreciation of what was due to themselves and to others. The assembled carriages were very numerous, standing in rows eight or ten deep; while the drags of the Four-in-Hand Club, and the amateur stage-coaches, in a space inclosed by ropes close to the Pavilion, made a rather imposing show of handsomely-horsed vehicles, with lofty seats for spectators of the bowling and batting. Among the visitors to Lord's, on the second day, was her Royal Highness Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, who came between three and four o'clock, and stayed to the end. His Majesty the King of the Sandwich Islands, with two gentlemen appointed to accompany him during his stay in London, was also one of the spectators, and joined Lord Londesborough's party at lunch.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Butt, Walter William Arthur, to be Vicar of Westbury, Wilts.
Field, John Edward; Vicar of Benson, Oxon.
Fleming, Canon; Succentor of York Cathedral.
Hey, Ven. Archdeacon, Succentor; Precentor and Prebendary of Driffield annexed in York Cathedral.
Hitchcock, W. M., Honorary Canon of Durham Cathedral, and Rector of Whitburn; Vicar of Romford, Essex.
Irvine, A. C., Vicar of St. Mary's, Warwick; Surrogate.
Nicholson, John Aldwell, late Minister of Christ Church, Leamington; Minister of St. Alban's, Warwick-street, Leamington.
Pennell, G. B.; Vicar of Chislehampton-with-Stadhampton, Oxon.
Price, G. F., Vicar of Romford, Essex; Rector of Whitburn.
Ranger, Apsley C.; Vicar of Pulloxhill, Beds.
Ross-Lewin, George Harrison; Vicar of Benfieldside.
Vardon, S. A.; Vicar of All Saints', Langton-green, Tunbridge Wells.
Wernick, Charles; Curate of St. Nicholas', Worcester.—*Guardian*.

A garden party was held on Wednesday at Lambeth Palace.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has conferred the degree of D.D. on the Ven. R. F. L. Blunt, Archdeacon of the East Riding, and Vicar of Scarborough, Yorkshire.

A committee is being formed for the purpose of erecting a monument in Westminster Abbey to the late Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. Mr. R. B. D. Morier, C.B., is the treasurer.

Last Saturday the Bishop of London consecrated the parish church of All Saints', Fulham, which has been rebuilt. The Archbishop of Canterbury was the preacher, and there was a large gathering of clergy and laity.

On Wednesday Archdeacon Jennings, in the presence of a large number of architects, the Bishop of St. Albans, the Dean of Lichfield, and others, uncovered the handsome memorial which has been placed in the south side of the nave of Westminster Abbey over the grave of the late Sir Gilbert Scott. It was designed by Mr. G. G. Street.

On the 2nd inst. the Church of St. Mary, Brookfield, N., which has received the addition of a chancel, north chapel, organ chamber, vestries for clergy and choir, was reconsecrated by the Bishop of London, who preached on the occasion. By the recent alterations about two hundred and fifty new sittings, all free, have been secured, an addition which was needed owing to the crowded congregation.

The Company appointed to revise the Authorised Version of the Old Testament finished their seventy-eighth session yesterday week in the Chapter Library, Westminster. The following members attended:—The Bishop of Bath and Wells, the Deans of Canterbury and Peterborough, Mr. Bensly, Dr. Chance, Dr. Douglas, Mr. Driver, Mr. Geden, Dr. Ginsberg, Dr. Gotch, Archdeacon Harrison, Dr. Kay, Professor Leathes, Professor Lumby, Mr. Sayce, Mr. Robertson Smith, and Mr. Aldis Wright (secretary). Communications were received from Dr. Lindsay Alexander, who was unable to be present. The second revision of Isaiah was continued as far as xxvii. 6.

The parish church of Stockton, near Codford St. Mary, Wilts, has been reopened after restoration, additions, and reseating. The north aisle, with the curious and interesting Topp monument, has been almost entirely rebuilt at the expense of Major Yeatman Biggs, R.A., of Stockton House, and all the windows filled with painted glass. The body of the church has been restored by subscription, owing to the exertions of the Rector, the Rev. A. T. Corfe, who has also improved the chancel. The whole of the church has been reseated with oak benches. Archdeacon Lear preached at the opening service in the morning. The architects were the late Mr. Ferrey, F.S.A., and Mr. Edmund B. Ferrey.

On Wednesday week the Bishop of Manchester consecrated the new Church of St. Peter, Westleigh, which has been built by the widow of Mr. Hampson, who was formerly a cotton-spinner in the parish. The edifice, which was erected from the plans of Messrs. Paley and Austin, and has cost about £7000, will accommodate 424 persons, and will be free and unappropriated. Towards the endowment the Vicar of Leigh (the Rev. J. H. Stanning) has consented to give up £50 a year of his ecclesiastical income, another £50 is to be provided from a special fund being raised, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have promised to contribute a third £50. The Rev. F. Coleby is Curate-in-charge.

When the enormous number of letters passing through the Post Office daily and the haste of dispatch are considered it will be conceded that it is no easy matter to ascertain with accuracy the exact number transmitted during a year or any other given period; and yet for statistical purposes this is not unfrequently an important matter. The enumeration is at present mentally performed by the stamper as the letters pass under his hands, and this method is, of course, open to objection on the score of human fallibility. In order to render the process of counting infallible, Mr. H. Ferguson and Mr. H. R. Kempe, of the General Post Office, have invented and patented a method whereby perfect accuracy is attainable either by mechanical or by electrical means. In the first case a small counter, similar to an engine counter, is placed in the head or handle of the hand stamp, and each time the stamper presses it upon a letter it is registered on the counter. At the close of the day the stamp is opened, the number of letters stamped read off and registered, and the counter set ready for the next day's work. In the second case, two methods have been devised for electrically effecting the object. In one the striking of the inking pad causes electrical contact to be made, which transmits a current to a counter similar to that of a gas-meter, and so registers every letter stamped. The other method is similar in principle, but a lever stamp is employed. This invention is ingenious, and has the merit of being both simple and effective.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

Respected on both sides of the House, the noble Lord who now occupies the woolsack is a Chancellor whose good opinion men of all parties would particularly value. Lord Selborne was especially happy on Monday in his emphatic eulogium of the exemplary career of the late Lord Hatherley, the ex-Lord Chancellor, longer known as Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood. In dwelling on the gentleness and sweetness combined with firmness of Lord Hatherley's character, the Lord Chancellor was unconsciously holding up to admiration, maybe, qualities conspicuously possessed by Lord Selborne himself. Briefer but not less hearty was the tribute paid by Earl Cairns to the memory of his distinguished predecessor; and Earl Granville's graceful little speech worthily completed the memorial chaplet woven for an honoured Judge.

Patient but vigilant, the Leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords bides his time; now, to keep his hand in, following Lord Sandon's example in seeking to raise the mouldy standard of protection, as Earl Granville pithily put it, under the plausible names of retaliation and reciprocity; anon relieving his mind on the Transvaal question at a public meeting; but generally lounging on the front Opposition bench with an air of serene confidence in his power to place the Ministry in a minority whenever the Irish Land Bill shall make its long-expected appearance from the Lower House.

Some legislators are as ready to administer a pill as they are a pill. It has long been a subject for satire that, albeit £40,266 a year is spent for the spiritual welfare of the city of London, the great majority of City churches are virtually empty on Sundays. The Earl of Onslow called attention to this anomaly on Monday (apropos of Mr. Frederick Greenwood's instructive statistics in the *St. James's Gazette*), and suggested a Royal Commission. The Bishop of London was for postponement; but the Primate prescribed a bill, which Earl Granville courteously declined to introduce. So the City churches must remain empty at present.

The four deaths from sunstroke at Aldershot have brought about a rational change in the hour of holding reviews. Most people will hope, with Lord Bury, that the deplorable mortality and sickness occasioned in the 2nd West India Regiment through the absence of sanitary safeguards on the Gold Coast will bring about the better state of things, half promised by Lord Kimberley, at the station periodically threatened by Ashantee.

The Lord Chancellor and Earl Cairns on Tuesday had a discussion on the formation of the Supreme Court of Judicature, the bill concerning which was read the second time; and the Summary Procedure Bill for Scotland, amended by Lord Balfour, passed through Committee.

The shrill notes of Mr. Grant Duff and his laconic answers will be missed in the House of Commons, which, if not enamoured of the high key in which he pitched his voice in a laudable endeavour to make himself heard distinctly, would be ready to acknowledge his thorough knowledge of Eastern politics, and his ability to fill with credit the distinguished post in the government of India to which the Prime Minister has appointed his late Under-Secretary for the Colonies.

The business-like promptitude of another distinguished Scottish member has materially contributed to restrain the native garrulity of the dissatisfied and ungrateful Home Rulers in Committee on the Irish Land Bill. When the urbane Speaker retires with a dignity worthy the inimitable demeanour of a clergyman in quitting the reading-desk, the right hon. gentleman who condescends to act in a manner as his clerk, and who is delineated below, is ever ready, neat and natty, to climb to his chair, and preside as

Chairman of Committees with the shrewdness and decision which are part and parcel of Dr. Lyon Playfair's character. Dr. Playfair has, indeed, done much to quicken the progress of the Irish Land Bill, which still, however, drags its slow length along, though Mr. Gladstone has excelled himself in the intellectual and physical energy with which he has laboured to pass the main clauses. On Monday, the Premier, called upon to defend the Irish Secretary from the aspersions theirreconcilable Irish members are always casting upon him for the arrest of certain Land Leaguers

earnestly defended Mr. Forster, and maintained that the Government, shared with that much-vituperated Minister the responsibility of all that was being done in and for Ireland. After this diversion, Mr. Long made it appear that it was Mr. Parnell's brother who increased his rents in Carlow 70 per cent over Griffith's valuation. When Dr. Playfair succeeded the Speaker, and the House was fairly in Committee again on the well-threshed Land Bill, Mr. Gladstone exhibited his masterly grasp of the measure in a series of fresh speeches, in which he first demolished Mr. Litton's amendment for substituting "the Land Commission" for "the Board of Works" in clause 25 as the public body to make advances for the Reclamation of Land. This amendment was negatived by 89 to 25 votes. The Prime Minister was equally emphatic against Dr. Lyons's amendment in favour of loans to tenants on waste lands to be purchased by the Board of Works. Yet the debate reached over Tuesday, when Mr. Gladstone, in adversely criticising the proposition with unflinching vigour, smartly exposed the unsoundness of the views enunciated by Mr. O'Connor Power and Mr. Justin McCarthy. Dr. Lyons's amendment being negatived, Clause 25 was at length agreed to. Then followed a long discussion on Clause 26, authorising the Land Commission to arrange with Canada or any British Colony for the emigration of certain Irish peasants. Mr. Gladstone wisely deprecated the idea of encouraging any large scheme of emigration; and was cheered by the Irish members when he said the primary object of the bill was to secure to the people of Ireland comfort and happiness on their own soil. Vainly were various amendments moved. The Emigration Clause on Tuesday came scathless through them all; but on Wednesday both Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Forster showed a disposition to allow a limit to be put to the sums the Land Commission might advance for emigration, and to the districts in Ireland where emigration could be fostered.

The clause ultimately passed. Now the vital parts of the bill have been agreed to, Irish members have no valid reason for continuing their reasonless antagonism to a measure they have long declared to be needed in Ireland.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The attendance at the Newmarket July Meeting was exceptionally large last week, which is somewhat remarkable, as the weather was very changeable, and the sport decidedly below the average. The card on Wednesday was a particularly weak one, the only event that possessed much interest being the July Cup, in which Peter just had the call of Charibert in the betting, though he was asked to give 9 lb. to Mr. Vyner's crack, and Archer had been claimed for the latter. Peter did not exhibit any of his paroxysms of temper on this occasion, but half stopped before he had gone a hundred yards, and, never galloping in earnest, was beaten very easily. Still he was attempting to do a great thing, and we fancy that Charibert, who was exactly suited by the distance, would have won under any circumstances. Thebais had only an exercise canter for the Midsummer Stakes, as Cameriste, her solitary opponent, could never extend her. On the Thursday Tristan completely settled the St. Leger pretensions of Barrett, by beating him without an effort in the Horseheath Stakes; and St. Marguerite, an own sister to Thebais, scored her maiden victory in the Chesterfield Stakes. She has shown more promise than her elder sister did at this time last year; and, as she appears equally susceptible of improvement, Mr. Crawford may fairly indulge in anticipations of another Oaks, though, should all go well with Geheimniss and Kermesse, they will take a great deal of beating. The fields generally were very large on the last day, when Mistake performed so indifferently in a handicap that he cannot possess much chance for the Goodwood Stakes.

Sales of blood stock were decidedly dull at Newmarket last week, though, in glancing through the meagre list of those that changed hands, it must not be forgotten that the Yardley yearlings and those bred by Mr. Chaplin were privately sold in two lots, at very remunerative prices, upwards of £5000 being given by Lord Wilton for the nine from Blankney, which included no less than eight young Hermits. Only five of Mr. Everitt's fourteen were disposed of, a filly by Pellegrino—Ethel Blair (750 gs.), and a colt by the same sire from Zelle (500 gs.), doing best. Seven of the Bonehill team made a good average, this result being mainly due to a very fine half-brother to Herald, by Pero Gomez—Nightjar, for whom Mr. Gerard had to give 1020 gs. On the Wednesday, Valuation, by Onslow—Valley, made 600 gs.; and on the following day Mr. Rothschild, who has leased Kisher for two years, gave 750 gs. for a son of that promising young horse and Gossip. On Saturday the Neasdon stud was dispersed, and, though nearly every lot was sold, prices ruled decidedly low.

The vast superiority of the Harrow team this year over that of Eton was very soon apparent, not only in batting and bowling, but also in every department of the game, the fielding of the Dark Blues appearing smart and effective in comparison to that of their rivals, and, in fact, the Light Blues were decidedly overmatched. An excellent wicket was provided; but we should say that the ground was all in favour of the batsmen. Perhaps the best display of batting was shown by E. M. Hadow, in the second innings of Harrow, as he did not give a shadow of a chance until he had scored 90, his defence being very sound, whilst his hitting was brilliant and well timed. Mr. W. E. Bolitho also showed real good cricket in his 28 and 44; whilst we must not omit to draw attention to the efforts of the "little Eton champion," A. C. Richards, whose innings of 23, considering his weight, years, and inches, was most meritorious. The attendance was far from up to the average of former years, owing probably to the unsatisfactory state of the weather, which was dull and cold. We append full score of the match, Harrow being victorious by 112 runs:—

HARROW.					
First Innings.			Second Innings.		
M. T. Baines b Richards...	13	b Paravicini	17		
J. E. Grotorex b Paravicini	9	c and b Paravicini	20		
A. F. Kemp b Paravicini	27	c Newton b Lascelles	1		
E. M. Hadow c Cave b Lascelles	11	b Lascelles	94		
W. E. Bolitho b Paravicini	28	c Trefusis b Lascelles	44		
P. H. Martineau b Lascelles	6	c Hugessen b Paravicini	12		
L. A. Routledge c Bainbridge b Paravicini	20	c Hargreaves b Paravicini	0		
R. Moncreiffe c Paravicini b Lascelles	0	b Lascelles	0		
G. H. Shakerley b Paravicini	0	b Paravicini	4		
E. W. Ward b Paravicini	7	not out	0		
D. G. Spiro not out	13	b Paravicini	3		
Lb 5, w 1	6	B 1, lb 4, b 2	7		
Total	140	Total	202		

ETON.					
First Innings.			Second Innings.		
H. W. Bainbridge b Moncreiffe	22	c Bolitho b Grotorex	23		
R. H. Rawson run out	7	c Baines b Routledge	8		
P. J. de Paravicini b Shakerley	0	c and b Grotorex	27		
R. J. Lucas c Hadow b Shakerley	8	b Grotorex	30		
J. Hargreaves b Shakerley	0	b Shakerley	2		
W. F. Cave c Spiro b Shakerley	7	b Moncreiffe	6		
A. Newton b Shakerley	4	c and b Moncreiffe	17		
Hon. C. Knatchbull-Hugessen b Moncreiffe	4	c Spiro b Grotorex	5		
A. C. Richards b Moncreiffe	2	b Shakerley	23		
Hon. D. H. Lascelles not out	2	c Moncreiffe b Grotorex	10		
Hon. C. Trefusis b Routledge	3	not out	4		
Lb	5	B 3, lb 8	11		
Total	64	Total	166		

The most notable feature in the second meeting of the Gentlemen and Players at Lord's on Monday and Tuesday last was the wonderful good bowling shown on both sides, neither team making a score of any consequence, the Players full totals being 95 and 112, and the Gentlemen 131 and 77 for five wickets, the amateurs thus winning very easily at the finish by five wickets. Mr. Evans bowled exceedingly well, 14 overs, 6 maidens, 25 runs, and 5 wickets, whilst both Barlow and Peate each show a wonderful good average, 51 overs, 34 maidens, 31 runs, 4 wickets. It was certainly a bowlers' match all the way through.

Myers and Merrill took part in the sports of the Moseley Harriers at Birmingham on Saturday last. The former won a level quarter mile race in 49 sec., the best amateur time on record; and Merrill would doubtless have accomplished a great performance in the One Mile Walking Handicap had not a strong body of roughs, annoyed at the most proper disqualification of Whyatt, a local man, broken into the inclosure and stopped the race. Our visitors narrowly escaped personal violence; and Merrill has very naturally resolved not to walk again at Birmingham. It is deeply to be regretted that such a disgraceful scene should have occurred; but we feel sure that the Americans will not consider amateurs generally to be responsible for the scandalous conduct of some of the lowest scum of Birmingham.

The liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank have paid a further dividend of 1s. in the pound, making the amount paid to the creditors 18s. in the pound.

NEW BOOKS.

Military tales, such as *The Cameronians*, by James Grant (Richard Bentley and Son), have always for a large class of readers something of the attraction which a red coat has for nursemaids and many other maids, and of the charm which the circumstances of a soldier's life, even in the piping times of peace, appear to have for everybody, especially when the pen is wielded, as in the present instance, by "one who knows," and who is well versed in the art of setting forth what he knows; even if many years' practice have not yet made him perfect in the mastery of the English language. The title of the novel is that of a Scottish regiment which, if it have not already ceased, will soon cease, it is understood, to have a separate existence with a separate distinguishing name; and that regiment, at the opening of the story, is the twenty-sixth, in which the hero of the tale holds the rank of lieutenant. The lieutenant is on detachment duty at a dull place some distance from the regimental head-quarters, which are at Edinburgh, and he receives an invitation to go and enjoy some shooting at a neighbouring hospitable mansion, where, as a matter of course, he is comfortably in love, before many pages are turned over, with a lovely and wealthy heiress. His love is reciprocated; and practical folk might suppose that nothing remains to be done but to contract a marriage with as little delay as conventionality and the milliner render necessary: there is the officer and gentleman on the one hand, there is the beauty and heiress on the other; and, as they love one another devotedly, what is the just cause or impediment why they should not be joined together in holy matrimony? Well, the officer and gentleman, with an honourable squeamishness not characteristic of all officers and gentlemen, feels a certain repugnance to the idea of putting his legs, as the saying is, under his wife's table, having no fortune of his own; and the beauty and heiress, if she should marry without the consent of her granduncle, who is her guardian and the owner of the hospitable mansion in which the love-passages take place, would lose her fortune and her grand-uncle's affection, receiving in lieu thereof, if probabilities go for anything, his bitter and emphatic curse. For he is a terrible old gentleman, though, like most people, extremely amiable when he has everything his own way. Thwart him, however, and he is capable of playing what is euphemistically known as "h and t." He has already been the death of his only son, a son of whom any father might have been proud, and heir to a baronetcy and a fine estate, having, like a fine old English—or rather, Scottish—gentleman, disinherited, disowned, kicked out of doors, and driven to poverty and an early grave that son for daring to marry beneath him. And now the choleric, headstrong old man has determined in his own mind—or in what he is pleased to call his mind, that his lovely, wealthy ward shall marry his ugly, detestable heir-at-law. What chance, then, has the subaltern of the Cameronians—of which regiment, by-the-way, the self-willed old Baronet, a retired general officer—is full Colonel? For, to make matters worse, the subaltern either cannot or will not give a satisfactory account of his ancestors. The subaltern, moreover, is most unjustly represented to the old Baronet as an inveterate and not altogether immaculate card-player. But the climax is reached when the Cameronians give a ball at which the General and his ward are present: the hero, no longer a subaltern but a full Captain, drinks a bumper of sparkling wine, reels, staggers, tumbles down, and has to be carried out of the ball-room. Drunk, of course; at least, that is what the charitable say: so he is tried by court-martial, and dismissed the service. This part of the story is likely to be thought exceedingly weak. However, it gives an opportunity of sending the hero abroad, where he distinguishes himself as a volunteer in the Serbian army, and where he meets with sundry adventures which the author describes with much spirit and no little grace. Meanwhile, a flood of light has been thrown upon the darkness which, as was previously remarked, seemed to hang about the question of the hero's ancestry, and the sudden indisposition from which the hero suffered at the regimental ball has been explained in a manner more satisfactory to one's ideas of justice than of constructive skill. Suffice it to say that the old General has his eyes opened amazingly, and, to a certain extent, painfully, though the reader will have been fully prepared for the revelation some time before it comes. Collaterally with the hero's love-story proceeds another, which is more piquant than the hero's own; but it is almost certain that no man ever told any tale in the style in which Fotheringham is represented as confiding his secret to Falconer. It is the author writing, not Fotheringham recounting. But there is no occasion to dwell upon this matter, or to inquire how far it is wise of an author to give specimens of the anecdotes with which a garrulous old gentleman confessedly bored his audience. A reader is a person of passions similar to those of the audience; but, of course, he can skip, having this advantage over the audience.

Sanskrit and its Kindred Literatures: Studies in Comparative Mythology, by Laura Elizabeth Poor (Kegan Paul and Co.), displays no lack of ambition. The author's object is "to put all literature upon that new basis which has been created by the new sciences of comparative philology and comparative mythology." This is a difficult task to achieve in a small volume. Miss Poor's rapid and superficial glance at a great subject will neither satisfy the student nor the general reader. A tone of exaggeration pervades the work; and although we may give the writer credit for having read or consulted a large number of books, there are few indications that she has inwardly digested the knowledge thus acquired. Some of her statements are sufficiently startling. "To India," she writes, "we must go for our pioneers—I had almost said our masters—in every department of literature but one, that of history;" and she does not hesitate to say "that the Sanskrit plays equal all others except those of Shakespeare." Since the "new discoveries" we are told Greek literature is no longer likely to rule the world as it has done; and while Sanskrit literature seems spiritual, pathetic, and noble, that of Greece seems unspiritual, artificial, and immoral. The Homeric poems appear "unworthy of their great fame to a modern and a Christian mind," but with the help of comparative mythology they can now be viewed in a new light and their characters become "personifications of the aspects of nature." Indeed, properly to understand the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey" we must accept the theory of the solar myth. Upon the Greek drama the writer also pronounces judgment without hesitation, affirming that the blind reverence with which it has been regarded is "simply amazing." The tragic horror of some of the plots is "sickening," or would be were it not that the new science comes to our relief and enables us to give them a different tone. The sun-myth, it would seem, will suffice to explain every difficulty of which a Christian is conscious when reading heathen poetry. Used as Miss Poor uses it, it reminds us of a quick medicine which is warranted to cure all diseases. The Achilles and Ulysses of Homer, the Aeneas of Virgil, the Agamemnon and Orestes of Aeschylus, the Oedipus of Sophocles, the Admetus of Euripides, are all solar heroes. Do we not all know also, how, according to the recent theory, our old nursery stories carry a similar interpretation;

how Sir Guy of Warwick is simply a solar myth with a local colouring, how this myth must claim a large share of the credit due to the marvellous deeds of Robin Hood; and how Cinderella—dear Cinderella, the writer calls her—is nothing but the dawn away from her prince, the sun, and obscured by envious sisters the dark clouds? And has it not been lately proved by the wittiest and most convincing of arguments that John Gilpin, who never stopped

Fill where he had got up
He did again get down.

typifies the sun also. Miss Poor, upon dismissing the poets of Greece, takes a rapid glance at her philosophers and historians. A chapter is also devoted to the comparative mythology of the Latin and Celtic literatures; another to Scandinavian literature, in which the poetic Edda is described as marked by "a vague breadth in the thought, a delicious simplicity in the expression;" and another to Teutonic literature as represented by the Anglo-Saxon and German families. Slavonic literature and the hymns and ballads of the Middle Ages also receive attention, after which a chapter follows on the modern poetry of Europe. This is perhaps the weakest in the volume, for in it the writer ventures to review, in about forty pages, the poetic literature of six or seven countries. The whole book, however, we are informed, is but a leading-up to this chapter. We must accept the author's statement; but the connection is not obvious, and here, as elsewhere, the criticism strikes us as wanting in force and precision. Sometimes, as when the author states that Milton did not create souls like Shakespeare, nor bodies like Spenser, and that as a satirist Dryden is forgotten, we venture to think she writes nonsense. That she has undertaken a task too great for her strength, and, despite much labour, has comparatively failed in it, is likely to be the opinion of most intelligent readers.

Mr. James Sully states, in a short preface to *Illusions: A Psychological Study* (Kegan Paul and Co.), that he has treated his subject in a strictly scientific manner, and has described and explained acknowledged errors by a reference to their psychical and physical conditions. The primary purpose of the book (which forms one of the International Scientific Series) is to investigate the illusions of ordinary life to which all sane persons are liable, and the author only touches slightly and incidentally on the hallucinations of insanity. He observes, indeed, that the two groups of phenomena are so similar that it is impossible to discuss the one apart from the other; but it is not his purpose to treat the subject from its medical side. Neither does he attempt to deal with it so as to amuse the non-scientific reader. The work is a thoughtful exposition of phenomena commonly regarded as pathological, from the standing-point of the man of science. It is full of suggestiveness and of the power which a writer who has mastered his theme displays unconsciously, but Mr. Sully makes no effort to win the attention of people who run while they read, and his work cannot be said to have the popular attractiveness of some volumes of the series. This, it need scarcely be added, does not detract from its value as a scientific attempt to throw fresh light upon a study confessedly obscure. That this study may have a bewildering effect on the mind of the reader, Mr. Sully admits in his final chapter; but this is due to what he calls the "disturbing character of the object looked at," and not to any want of clearness on the part of the writer. It is confusing and painful to the lover of truth to read that the study of illusions tends "to bring home to the mind the wide range of the illusory and unreal in our intellectual life;" and he will not be altogether reassured by the further statement that "philosophy tends after all to unsettle what appear to be permanent convictions of the common mind and the presuppositions of science much less than is sometimes imagined."

A candid and benevolent spirit, with a zealous wish to aid the social improvement of English working men, animates the Rev. Henry Solly in his story of *James Woodford, Carpenter and Chartist* (two volumes, Sampson Low and Co.). The author has been engaged these forty years past in various efforts to promote the welfare of the labouring classes, and has done much good in the organisation of the Working Men's Union of Clubs and Institutes, and the Trades' Guild of Learning. He had, in early life, some opportunities of gaining personal acquaintance with the most remarkable characters of the Chartist party, as well as with the state of feelings and opinions that prevailed among English artisans for some years before 1848. These historical materials were, at the suggestion of Professor Seeley, to have been used by Mr. Solly in a narrative for publication; but he has found it better to mix them up with an imaginary plot of domestic life, and a set of very life-like private characters, illustrating the morals and manners of the workshop, of the public-house, the club, and the Trades' Union, and the trials and comforts of a poor man's household. The author's talent for prose fiction, which we rate very far above his genius for dramatic poetry, has been proved by a powerful tale entitled "Gerald and his Friend the Doctor," published seven years ago. "James Woodford" has not the same intensely fascinating interest derived from working out a single ethical problem of terrible importance to human happiness in all times and places, and in every rank of society. But those readers who care for the bygone phases of political agitation in England, and for the examination of social defects and abuses not yet wholly remedied, will find this story worth their attention. The chief incidents belonging to the formation and conduct of the "People's Charter Association," which was started in 1837, and which afterwards divided itself into the Moral Force Chartists, headed by William Lovett, and the violent faction, a sort of Jacobins or Fenians, led by Mr. Feargus O'Connor, of the *Northern Star*, may be here followed. The author has contrived, with a high degree of constructive skill, to interweave the progress of these real public events with that of five or six common lives of ordinary men and women, James Woodford, his friend Davie Roberts, and Maggie Thatcher, the pretty country girl whom they both loved, but whose love was given to Davie; Mr. Edward Fletcher, a well-educated and chivalrous young gentleman, who becomes a Dissenting minister and an advocate of the people's rights; and poor Kitty Barber, whose sin and ruin, told with pathetic simplicity, remind us of the motive of Mr. Solly's other story. He succeeds very well in his descriptions of the Chartist riots at Newport, in 1839, and at Hanley, in 1812; of the John-street Conferences in 1818, the Monster Petition, the projected march of a mighty host from Kennington-common to the Houses of Parliament, and its prompt suppression; and of the arrest of Cuffey and other conspirators at the Orange Tree, with a quantity of weapons and warlike stores. These incidents are still in the remembrance of middle-aged persons, who can testify to the fidelity of the author's recollections; and they will confirm the truth of his views regarding the conduct of the Chartist leaders of that day.

Readers with some taste for classical antiquity, but with yet stronger interest, from moral and religious feeling, in the social characteristics of past and present ages, may be readily attracted to an historical romance, the time and scene of which are laid in the third century of the Christian era, and

amidst the luxurious and haughty civilisation of the Roman Empire. The late Rev. Canon Kingsley's "Hypatia," which is a masterpiece of this kind, has made even ordinary novel-readers in some degree acquainted with the strange and rich mixture of Greek and Asiatic with Roman ideas, manners, and institutions, that prevailed not only in the eastern provinces, but even in the Imperial capital. Mrs. John Hunt is the wife of an esteemed clergyman (Vicar of Otford, Kent), a critic and a theologian, whose works upon the gravest subjects of philosophical inquiry have gained high reputation. She attempts with good success, in *The Wards of Plotinus* (three small volumes, published by Strahan and Co.), a boldly imaginative treatment of topics somewhat similar to those of "Hypatia." It is the conflict of the pure Gospel, antecedent to the rise of great ecclesiastical establishments, against the moral corruption of heathenism and the seductive errors of vain speculation, that is portrayed in this thoughtful "Story of Old Rome." Plotinus, indeed, one of the most ingenious and eloquent of ancient metaphysical writers, is not proved to have actually come into immediate contact with the professors of the Christian religion; but it is easily conceivable that his "wards," the young girls Quintilia and Acatia, and their Greek cousin Iope, may have become devoted converts and victims of the Decian persecution. There is a strong dramatic interest in this tale, which appeals powerfully to the emotions of reverence and compassion, and which also presents very stirring incidents and vivid scenes of crowded city life. The dialogue, as might be expected, often turns upon controversial arguments in support of the Christian belief, but the spirit in which they are brought forward is not that of hard dogmatism, and few readers of serious temper will be repelled by it; while many will peruse "The Wards of Plotinus" for instruction as well as literary gratification.

The Book of Precedence, by Sir Bernard Burke, C.B. (Harrison), is a comprehensive work on "the order of our going," giving the laws, regulations, and ordinances of precedence throughout her Majesty's wide dominions; and including perfect lists of the members of all the orders of chivalry, as well as the Knights Bachelors, so arranged by an ingenious invention as to indicate the exact place of each.

Walks and Drives from Ben Rhydding, by G. Radford (Simpkin and Marshall). The interest of this little volume extends far beyond the limits its title suggests. The unusual power its author shows of relating tersely and simply the wild local traditions, as well as the real historical associations of the county, are of more than mere local interest. So, too, are the descriptions of scenery, admirably selected from the works of those whose impressions are held dear by us all. The book is, however, still more noticeable for the occasional little touches of the author's own tender appreciation of moorland memories and lights and shades.

Our Ancient Monuments and the Land Around Them (Elias Stock) contains a description, by Mr. Kains-Jackson, of the tumuli, megalithic monuments, fortifications, and ruined dwellings scheduled in the bill for the preservation of ancient monuments; and there is a preface by Sir John Lubbock, the promoter of the bill. It is well known that these ancient monuments, with all the deeply interesting and indisputable evidence they afford of the early history of these islands, are rapidly disappearing. They are seldom destroyed for any important purpose, and they are generally situated on land of little value; but they are nevertheless utilised as manure, road metal, or building material, or levelled because they impede the plough, or defaced and injured in mere wantonness. We have not space to follow Mr. Kains-Jackson in his description of over sixty of these monuments still remaining; but the book will be found of value to all interested in the subject.

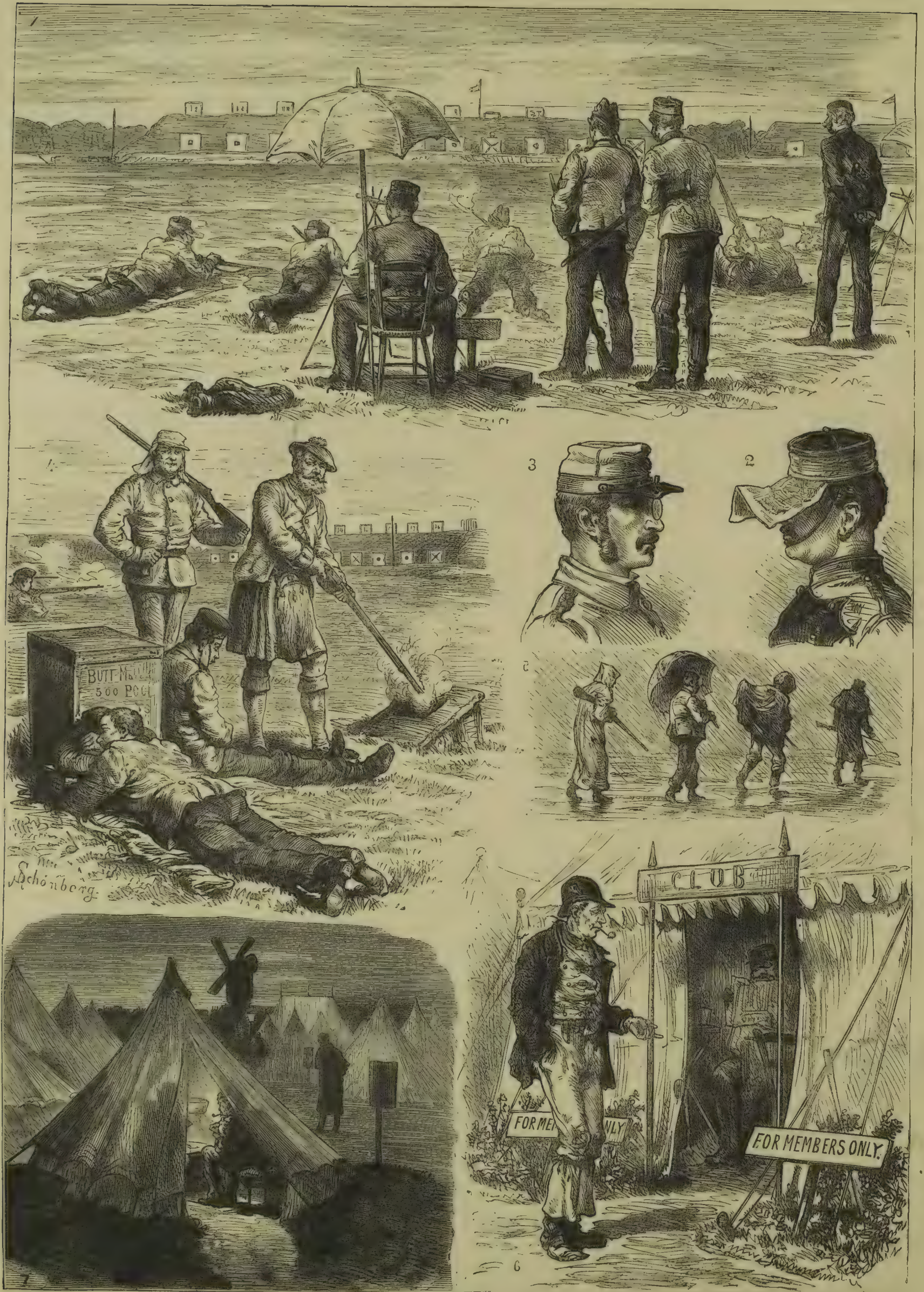
It is not surprising that a third edition has been called for of Miss Kate Thompson's *Handbook to the Public Picture Galleries of Europe* (Macmillan and Co.), so carefully executed and useful is it, with its lists of the principal pictures in each gallery, its sketch history of the various schools, and its very numerous outline illustrations.

A Guide to Modelling, and the Principles and Practice of Sculpture, one of Messrs. Rowney's shilling handbooks, is an acceptable manual for students and amateurs. The name of its author, Mr. George Halse, the sculptor, is a guarantee that the instructions are free from the shallowness, if not charlatanism, which have characterised other works of the kind.

Major A. Palma di Cesnola has published (through Messrs. Holmes and Son, of Oxford-street) a Photographic Album, containing upwards of sixty large plates, with descriptive letterpress, of the principal objects of the Lawrence-Cesnola Collection of Antiquities excavated by the Major from 1876 to 1879 in Cyprus. This collection, amounting to about fourteen thousand specimens, has been pronounced by competent authorities to be of considerable archaeological interest. It consists of Phœnician, Egyptian, Greek, and Roman remains in gold, silver, lead, bronze, gems, precious stones, glass, and terra-cotta.

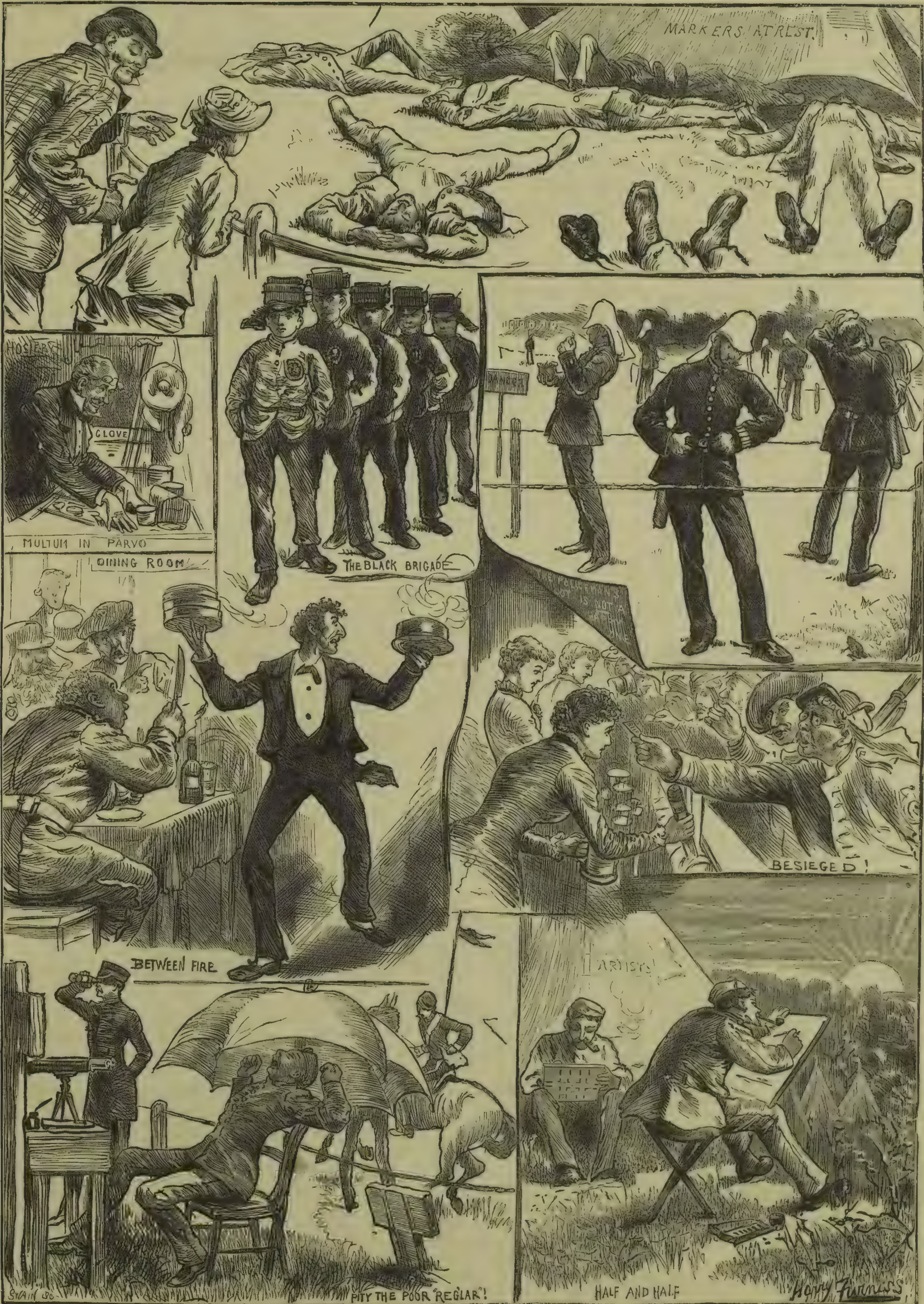
NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

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| <p>"JAZZAR" OFFICE.
Practical Book-Binding and Selling. With Designs and Working Diagrams. By Adrian Nelson, Dixon Kemp, and G. Christopher Davies.
Bicycles and Tricycles of the Year 1881. By Harry Quilter.
Dictionary of British Watering Places.
REYNOLDS AND SONS.
Satan Bound! A Lyrical Drama. By Winnsett Boulding.
BENTLEY AND SON.
The Cameronians. A Novel. By James Grant. 3 vols.
BLACKWOOD AND SONS.
Twixt Greek and Turk, or Jottings During a Journey through Thessaly, Macedonia, and Epirus, in the Autumn of 1880. By M. Valentine Chirel. With Map.
Bosh-Life in Queensland, or John West's Experiences. By A. C. Grant. 2 vols.
CASSELL, PETER, and GALPIN.
Casell's Monthly Shilling Library.—The Rev. Howard Hill. By E. W. Brown.
The Popular Educator: A Complete Encyclopedia of Elementary, Advanced, and Technical Education. Revised Edition. Vol. I.
Companion to the Revised Version of the New Testament. By Dr. Alex. Roberts.
CHAPEMAN AND HALL.
Blair Athol. By Blinkhoolie. 3 vols.
To-day in America. Studies for the Old World and the New. By J. Hatton. 2 vols.
CHURCHILL.
Dress: its Sanitary Aspect. With Illustrations. By Bernard Roth.
DOUGLAS, EDINBURGH.
Excavations at Carnac (Brittany). By James Miln.
"FRO" OFFICE.
Fun's Academy Skits, 1881, Sketched by Gordon Thomson. With Varieties in Verse and Extra Notes by "Nector."
HICOTT AND BLACKETT.
Among the Hills. By E. F. Poynter. 2 vols.
"JEDY" OFFICE.
The Book of Brighton. By Charles H. Ross.
LEWIS.
Roumanian Fairy Tales and Legends.
LITERARY PRODUCTION COMMITTEE.
May Darling. By Margaret Doaks.</p> | <p>LOW AND CO.
Illustrated Text-Books of Art—German, Flemish, and Dutch Painting. By H. J. Wilmet Duxton and Edward J. Poynter.
The Great Artists—Giotto di Bondone. By Harry Quilter. Silva Y. Velasquez. By Edwin Stowe.
MACMILLAN AND CO.
The English Flower Garden. With Illustrative Notes. By Henry A. Bright.
Rugby, Tennessee. Being some Account of the Settlement Founded on the Cumberland Plateau by the Board of Aid to Land Ownership. By Thomas Hughes.
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1. Firing at the Lutts. 2 and 3. Improved caps and sights. 4. Repose amid the rifles. 5. To be kept dry. 6. Not a Member of the Club. 7. Quiet evening hour.

SKETCHES AT THE WIMBLEDON RIFLE MEETING.—SEE PAGE 58.



Extra Supplement.

"EGLANTINE."

A bright spirit, quick and keen of perception, somewhat passionate, or at least emotional, intensely feminine, perplexing, and charming, looks out of this maiden's lustrous eyes. It would be an arduous task for anybody to make love to her, but it would almost be impossible for anybody not to fall in love with her; so that she is a rather dangerous little person, from no fault of her own, but from the general incompetency of the other sex to take care of themselves in the presence of such bewitching creatures. Why she is called "Eglantine," must be a question left to be answered by the godfathers and godmothers who gave her that pretty and romantic floral name. Where she lives, and to what family or country she owes her birth, are not questions to be rashly and indiscreetly answered in the public prints of this metropolis; lest the information should send off ten or a dozen of our steadiest readers, deserting their proper employments and duties at home, to look for this young lady, and to experience a defeat which we should confidently promise to the best of them. It is much safer, if they will take our prudent counsel, to let her remain a lovely apparition in the large Engraving that we present with this week's Number of our Journal, "a thing of beauty," if not "a joy for ever."

THE WIMBLEDON RIFLE MEETING.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the National Rifle Association, which began on Monday at Wimbledon, will in many respects be more important than any of its predecessors. The discreditable disclosures of last year respecting the tampering with the markers and register-keepers has brought about an entire change in the arrangements of the meeting. To restore confidence it has been necessary to reframe the rules and conditions of shooting, and this has been done with so much apparent success that the entries for the principal prizes are as numerous as last year. The aggregate value of the prizes amounts to nearly £11,000. With the exception of Sir Henry Fletcher, the executive committee is entirely new. The important post of executive officer, vacated by Colonel Peel, is filled by Mr. A. P. Humphries, who once won the Queen's Prize, and is known as one of the best shots at Wimbledon. His arrangements for squadding the competitors promise to be popular, and, as he is practically acquainted with the work of the meeting, his unpaid services should be highly valued by all who are interested in the continued prosperity of the association. The next important post, that of statistics officer, is also filled by a new hand. Major Holloway has the complete confidence of the competitors, and, as he liberally gives his services, it is to be hoped that success will attend his efforts. There are other minor changes, which help to complete the reconstruction of the staff, which we need not refer to. Captain Mildmay still acts as secretary, and Mr. Rooke looks after the finances.

A stroll round shows that there is not much alteration in the appearance of the camp. The same corps, save two, occupy the regimental camps, the members' camp is as full as ever, and the impromptu gardens are as pretty and the furniture as luxurious as at former meetings. The chairman, Earl Brownlow, has had the handsome marquees, which had been missed for two years, pitched in front of the Cottage, and the receptions which were so popular with the aristocracy when Earl Spencer and Lord Elcho were presiding will be resumed. About 1850 persons slept under canvas on Monday night.

The Sketches that fill two pages of this sheet are designed to represent a few of the scenes and incidents, mingled with small drolleries and oddities of personal behaviour or situation, which are most apt to occur during the Rifle Meeting on Wimbledon Common. The shooting positions of the competing marksmen, though recommended for steadiness in aiming and firing the rifle, have not a very military appearance to the unaccustomed spectator. But they might possibly be adopted by a skirmishing party of light infantry, in real warfare, without the accessories of the butts or targets, and of the umpires and recording officer, comfortably seated under his umbrella, in the foreground of this view. The Sketch of "Markers at Rest," with their bodies and limbs helplessly sprawling on the turf, bears a painful resemblance to some views taken upon an actual battle-field after the fighting was done. But the queer effects of a variety of accidental or customary doings, in the tented field of suburban encampment and martial exercise, have not escaped the notice of observant and mildly satirical artists. Rest and "refreshments," as might be expected during the hot weather of these fine days in July, occupy their due place, to say the least of it, in the subjects here delineated. The efforts made in this direction are worthy of so just a cause, and we cannot but wish them success. It is proper, however, that the shooting business of the first two or three days should be seriously noticed.

The Alfred series of prizes was the principal event of Monday. This was shot for at two hundred yards, from the shoulder; and the first prize was won by Bandmaster Sergeant-Major Woodhouse, of the 1st Hants Artillery, with a score of 27, out of a possible 35; the second prize being obtained by Private Brown, of the 8th Surrey, who also scored 27; amongst the other prize-winners in this series were three of the Canadian team. The only other contest of general interest was the Inter-University Long Range Match, shot for at 800, 900, and 1000 yards, and which was won by the Oxford team by 717 points against 628. During the afternoon several acres of bush were burned down behind the butts, and shooting had to be suspended for a considerable time at some of the ranges.

On Tuesday, the shooting for the first stage of competition for the Queen's Prize, at the distances of 200 yards, 500 yards, and 600 yards, with a highest attainable score of 165 marks, was begun with the shortest range—namely, 200 yards. There were about 2300 competitors, of whom 120 made so many as 33 points each; fifteen of them making 34 points, and three of them, Corporal Creasy, of the 1st Westmorland, Corporal McKay, of the 1st Renfrew, and Private Brewster, of an Edinburgh Volunteer Corps, each making 35 points, by getting every shot into the bull's eye. It was past six o'clock before this shooting-match was concluded for the day. The prize cup given by the *Daily Telegraph*, with various money prizes to the aggregate of £100 granted by the Association, employed a great number of shooters at 200 yards, with the Snider Rifle, firing seven shot apiece. The *Daily Telegraph* Cup was disputed in a tie between Mr. Lathbury, of the 6th Staffordshire, and Mr. Perkins, of the 1st Notts (Robin Hoods), who each made seven bull's-eyes in succession. They were to shoot together on Wednesday.

The proceedings on Wednesday morning were of much interest, as the second stage of the competition for the Queen's Prize, at the 500 yards range, was entered upon by those who had got well through the 200 yards shooting of the first stage.

Private Chantler, of the 10th Middlesex, raised his score to 66 points; but one or two of the Lancashire men achieved an equal success.

HOME NEWS.

On Wednesday afternoon the Four-in-Hand Club met for the last time this season at the Magazine, Hyde Park.

Mr. Henry Irving has been elected president of the London Shakespeare and Burns Society.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained at dinner yesterday week the members of the Metropolitan Board of Works, to meet whom a large company was invited.

The Committee of Officers appointed to erect a memorial of those of all ranks in the Royal Artillery who lost their lives in the recent campaigns in South Africa and Afghanistan, have selected a design submitted by Count Gleichen.

An open competitive examination for forty female clerkships in the Receiver and Accountant General's Office and the Savings Bank Department of the General Post Office will be held in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin on Sept. 2 next.

The attractions at the Alexandra Palace last Saturday included a rose show, a mule show, and the goat show of the British Goat Society, which was followed by a kid dinner. The show of mules and goats continued open till Wednesday.

The following are the names in order of merit of those who have passed the recent examination for assistant clerkships in the Royal Navy:—Mr. A. Barron, R. R. Hastings, F. C. Leonard, W. H. Le Brun, and R. C. Baker.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have awarded the naval pension for lieutenants of £50 a year to Retired Commander Crawford A. D. Pasco, vacant by the death of Retired Commander Thomas Creser on the 18th ult.

The nomination for the Elgin Burghs took place on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Alexander Asher, advocate, Edinburgh, being the only candidate nominated, was declared duly elected.

Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods began to sell the objects of art belonging to the late Earl of Beaconsfield on Wednesday. The disposal of the silver plate principally occupied the attention of the auctioneer on that day.

The project for the erection of an opera house on the Embankment has been abandoned. The Metropolitan Board of Works have agreed to give power to build, instead of an opera house, an hotel or one or more private dwelling-houses.

It was announced, incorrectly, in our last publication that a Harvey tercentenary memorial had been unveiled at Folkestone. There was a meeting at the College of Physicians, at which it was determined that the statue of Harvey should be unveiled at Folkestone shortly.

The International Homœopathic Convention was opened on Tuesday at Aberdeen House, Argyll-street, under the presidency of Dr. Hughes, who gave the opening address. There was a considerable attendance of representative homœopathic practitioners from all parts of the world.

Several Orange demonstrations took place in the North of Ireland on Tuesday, in celebration of the anniversary of the 12th of July. Resolutions condemnatory of the Land League policy were passed at most of the gatherings. Public order was little disturbed.

There were 2408 births and 1585 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for the increase of population, the births were 62 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 171, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years; 73 persons died from smallpox in London last week.

The council of the Royal Naval School, New-cross, will publicly present to Mr. Alfred Eames, the secretary, on the prize day, on the 27th inst., an illuminated address, in commemoration of his invaluable services during a period of half a century. Mr. Eames, who has been connected with the institution from boyhood, assisted in the projection of the school, under the auspices of King William IV.

At the Kent Summer Assizes on Wednesday morning, before Lord Justice Bramwell, the trial of the persons charged with bribery at the last election at Deal was begun. The case of the Queen v. Olds was the first taken. The Attorney-General led for the Crown, and said the evidence would disclose a state of our electoral system which would make Englishmen sorry.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on the 7th inst., presented the prizes to the boys in the Hibernian Military School. His Excellency took the opportunity of expressing his admiration of the courage, discipline, and forbearance displayed by the troops in Ireland, and remarked that there must always be cases in which soldiers must stand a certain amount of stoning without retorting in such a manner as might sacrifice the innocent with the guilty.

The Craven Scholarships at Oxford University have been awarded to D. S. Margoliouth, Fellow and late Scholar of New College, and C. A. James, Scholar of Balliol—both previously Hertford and Ireland Scholars and University prizemen, and the former having also obtained the Pusey and Ellerton Hebrew Scholarship, the Boden Sanskrit Scholarship, and the Houghton Syriac prize.

After passing resolutions declaring Billingsgate Fish Market utterly inadequate to the needs of London, and that power should be given for the establishment of local markets, the Metropolitan Board has referred back to a committee the whole subject of market accommodation, with authority to confer with the Home Secretary. Witnesses from the fishing ports have been examined before the Special Committee of the Corporation of London upon the subject of the fish supply of the metropolis, all of them advocating either improved approaches to the present Billingsgate Market, or the formation of markets in different parts of the metropolis.

Mr. Foster received yesterday week a deputation of agricultural labourers from Ireland, who came to ask that their interests should be provided for in the Land Bill. In his reply, Mr. Foster stated incidentally that the bill for establishing household franchise in the counties will apply to every part of the United Kingdom. He deplored the condition of the Irish labourer, and said the Government would attempt to remove any legal obstacles in the way of his getting good cottages or employment, but he could not promise that this could be done this Session.

A beautiful mirage was seen on Wednesday week from the Irish coast at Killiney, near Dublin. Beyond the sea, at an apparent distance of twelve or fifteen miles, a long track of land appeared, covered with green fields, trees, farmhouses, &c. It terminated some six or eight miles towards the south in a sloping headland, but it stretched away northwards into a dim distance. Three lighthouses stood forward like sentinels of the shadowy coast; one of them seemed to be on a sandbank, some distance from land, the others were on the shore. To the south two rocky islets appeared very distinctly; away to the north-west there was a bright patch of light, in which many vessels were reflected upside down.

A meeting of the National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations was held on Monday at Willis's Rooms, for the purpose of hearing addresses by Mr. C. K. White and Herr Zietsman, delegates from the loyal inhabitants of the Transvaal. They urged that there would be no peace for South Africa unless the British supremacy were upheld. There was a large attendance of members of both Houses of Parliament, and the Marquis of Salisbury, who presided, characterised the mission of the delegates as important, not only to themselves, but also to the honour of England.—Sir T. Shepstone, whose mission to the Transvaal led to the annexation of that country, has written a letter explaining his silence during the present crisis. He expresses sorrow for the sufferings and hopes of those who believed, as he did, in the realisation of the promises made by him on behalf of the Government.

The Royal Archaeological Institute, of which Lord Talbot de Malahide is president, has arranged to hold its annual congress at Bedford this year, during the week which extends from Tuesday, July 26, to Monday, Aug. 1. Amongst the places set out on the programme to be visited are Elstow Church, the home of John Bunyan, Houghton Conquest, Bromham, Woburn Abbey, Wrest Park, Luton, Dunstable Priory, the Roman camp and amphitheatre near Howbury and Sandy, St. Alban's Abbey and the ruins of Old Verulam, Sharnbrook, Felmersham, Totternhoe Castle, Willington, Cople, the earthworks at Bernard's-heath, and Risinghoe Castle. There will be a conversazione on the evening of Wednesday, July 27, at the Bedford Public Rooms, and sectional meetings will be held on the Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings. Mr. Charles Magniac, M.P., of Colworth Park, will act as president of the meeting.

Many of the devoted friends of the late Miss Mary Stanley, sister to the Dean of Westminster, have desired that some monument or memorial should be raised in England to record the love and veneration with which she was regarded by all who came within reach of her large-minded charity and her self-sacrificing devotion to the relief of human suffering, which was so well known in the East during the Crimean War, and in her later years among the poor in London. It has been suggested that the void should be filled by endeavouring to collect funds to found a bed in the Hospital for Incurables, in Great Ormond-street, belonging to the order of St. John of Jerusalem, where the poor sufferers are most tenderly cared for by the devoted sisters of mercy attached to the same order. The bed to be called the "Mary Stanley." Any subscriptions for this object will be thankfully received by the Countess of Denbigh, 2, Cromwell-houses; Lady Borthwick, 60, Eaton-place; Mrs. Thomas Hughes, 80, Park-street, Grosvenor-square; and Miss Wyse, 18, Powys-square.

THE SMALLPOX SHIPS IN THE THAMES.

On Saturday last, the Right Hon. J. G. Dodson, President of the Local Government Board, accompanied the members of the Metropolitan Asylums Board on a visit to her Majesty's ships *Atlas* and *Endymion*, now moored off Deptford Creek, as hospitals for infectious cases of disease chargeable to the London rates. Among those present were Sir John Lambert, Secretary of the Local Government Board; Dr. Thorne Thorne and Mr. Hedley, also of that department; Dr. Brewer, Chairman of the Metropolitan Asylums Board Managers; Mr. Galsworthy, the Vice-Chairman; Sir E. H. Currie, Chairman of the committee by whom the duty of superintending the fitting-up the ships for hospital purposes had been undertaken; Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., Surgeon-General Bostock, C.B., Admiral Robertson, Admiral Oliver, the Rev. H. I. Cummins, the Rev. Darby Reade, Dr. Bernard, Dr. McKellar, Dr. Collie, and Mr. J. B. Sedgwick. The company first visited the wharf, and saw all the arrangements for receiving and shipping the patients. The ambulance has a movable bed, which is taken to the bedside of the patient, and when once placed on this the patient is shifted into the hospital bed. A skilled nurse will go with every case, and attend the patient from his or her own bed, to the bed in the hospital. At the wharf, the bed with the patient will be transferred to a covered vessel towed by a steam launch; and, on board, the sick person will go up a lift to the bed. The *Atlas* is the hospital ship, while the *Endymion* is the administrative ship, and they lie so close together as to be connected by a gangway. The *Atlas* was a 100-gun line of battle-ship, and the *Endymion* was a 40-gun frigate. The two ships lie near the moorings of the old *Dreadnought*, the former ship-hospital "for Seamen of all Nations," near Deptford Creek. There was enormous work in clearing a vessel like the *Atlas* of her fighting and navigating gear, in ventilating the decks, and in fitting her with all the requisites of a hospital. Only those who were acquainted with the ship before her transformation would be able to appreciate the amount of work which had been done in so short a space of time, and amid disadvantageous circumstances. The accommodation will give room for 600 convalescent cases, or 200 acute cases; but acute cases and women and children will at first be taken. The quarter-deck gives a fine airing place. Much credit is due to Messrs. Harston, the architects, for their speedy and efficient operations in fitting up the ship; and useful assistance has been given by Mr. Gower, Mr. Reeves, and Mr. Hall, the officers in connection with the Darent Committee of the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Their smallpox hospital encampment at Darent will now be closed.

EMIGRATION FROM THE MERSEY.

The emigration officials at Liverpool have made up the returns for the month of June last, which completes the half year, and forms an authoritative index of the course of emigration for the whole of the year, inasmuch as the departures during the subsequent months will be almost weekly on the decrease.

The month of June itself shows a decrease in emigration as compared with May, when the maximum number was reached. The figures for June are—Total number of emigrants, 26,688, of whom 10,398 were English, 174 Scotch, 2262 Irish, and 13,642 foreigners, the nationalities of the remainder not being obtained. The destinations of the emigrants were—United States, 22,565; British North America, 3837; Australia, 40; South America, 173; East Indies, 7; West Indies, 10; China, 25; Africa, 31.

In May last the total number of emigrants was 38,263, an increase of 11,575 over the returns for the past month, but these nevertheless show an increase of 5931 over the returns for June, 1880.

During the six months just ended the emigration through Liverpool for foreign ports has been as follows:—January, 4078; February, 5539; March, 14,474; April, 35,640; May, 38,263; and June, 26,688; a total of no less than 124,716 persons, whereas in the same period of 1880—which was usually regarded as a favourable year for emigration—the total departures in the same period were only 104,090.

A feature in the emigration of the past six months has been the exodus of Irish, of whom in all 13,332 have sailed, the figures for each month being—January, 330; February, 526; March, 1621; May, 4299; and June, 2262.

POETRY.

Poetry of Byron, chosen and arranged by Matthew Arnold (Macmillan and Co.). In 1829 the Cambridge Union sent a deputation to the Oxford Union to maintain Shelley's superiority over Byron. The debate ended in favour of Byron by a majority of fifty-seven. Mr. Matthew Arnold holds to the opinion expressed by the larger number of undergraduates in that memorable discussion. Shelley felt, he says, and was right in feeling, that Byron was a greater poetical power than himself. Enthusiasts who hold with Mr. William Rossetti that Shelley is "the most perfect, the most unspeakable of artists," and one of the four sublimest sons of song that England has to boast of, will probably reject this judgment as rank heresy; but critics, untouched by the Shelley mania, will agree with Mr. Arnold that his poetry has "the incurable want in general of a sound subject-matter and the incurable fault in consequence of unsubstantiality." At the same time, they will allow Shelley's immeasurable superiority over Byron in the gift of song. Byron's want of ear was not his only defect as a poet. There is much in his verse that is utterly meretricious—false in taste, false in feeling, false, occasionally, even in grammar. Thus his poetry, although it may win large admiration, fails to satisfy. It does not grow in beauty the more we study it, as the verses of the greatest poets do. And yet there are moments when, impressed by his vast power, we feel that he deserved, and under happier circumstances might have attained, a place with the greatest. Fifteen years ago Mr. Swinburne published selections from the works of Lord Byron, accompanied by a preface in which he observed that no poet is so badly represented by a book of selections. Mr. Arnold, on the other hand, thinks that Byron gains by being so presented. Both editors advance arguments in favour of their belief, but we incline to think that Mr. Swinburne's are the most potent. The subject, however, is not one that can be discussed in a brief notice. It must be admitted that Mr. Arnold has afforded the reader an ample opportunity of judging for himself. His volume contains, apparently, twice the matter comprised in Mr. Swinburne's, and little which the admirer of Byron would be willing to spare. Some omissions there are which will surprise most readers. In Mr. Arnold's anthology of Wordsworth we miss a few poems dear to almost all lovers of that poet; and in the present collection the editor's judgment has also led him to exclude some pieces that have been generally looked upon as eminently characteristic of Byron's genius. No selection, however, can be wholly satisfactory either to critic or reader, and it is enough that Mr. Arnold has, on the whole, performed a difficult task successfully. The poems appear under four headings, the first comprising "Personal, Lyric, and Elegiac" pieces; the second, "Descriptive and Narrative;" the third, "Dramatic;" and the fourth, "Satiric." This plan gives considerable freedom to the editor, who is able, while keeping his subject in view, to place passages side by side which have never been brought so near before. And the relationship between them is obvious. The little volume, perfect in form and admirable in workmanship, will attract all readers who like to have the poems they should admire marked out for them by a competent critic. It will, perhaps, do more than this, and aid in restoring Byron to his rightful position among the poet, of his country. At one time, he was overpraised; since that time he has been too much disparaged; and though, no doubts a poet always finds his true level at last, it is well that a volume like this—a precious volume to all who love fine poetry—should assist the judgment of the public.

Two desirable little volumes, entitled *William Wordsworth*, by Andrew James Symington, F.R.S.N.A. (Blackie and Son), will no doubt receive a hearty welcome from the many readers to whom the memory of the "poet of Nature" is dear, and to whom, for sufficient reasons, a small work containing selections only, from the poet's biography, poetry, and prose, will be more acceptable than voluminous, ponderous, and expensive publications. Here is a good opportunity also for readers who

have never yet made Wordsworth's acquaintance: for it is credible that there are such readers in existence. The gentleman who has superintended and edited the selections has done well to insist upon the fact that Wordsworth, though pre-eminently a poet, a poet who by his genius could invest the smallest and the humblest subjects with the most attractive and impressive attributes, was by no means the abstracted dreamer he is often fabled to have been, but a man who was much exercised by the practical questions of his day, and that he wrote, in sound, nervous prose, extensively and earnestly, about education, social science, political movements, literary criticism, and other topics ordinarily discussed. That neither he nor his friend Coleridge was sufficiently practical to know that you should twist a horse's collar upside down if you wish to take it off, is not denied in the two volumes of selections: but that the master of Rydal Mount did not live completely in the clouds is also made manifest in the same two volumes. The readers of them may feel inclined to smile at a comparison drawn between Goethe and Wordsworth; but nobody will be inclined to differ from the opinion expressed that, if moral grandeur is to be counted for anything, the English star outshines incomparably the splendid German luminary. But, of course, on the same principle, we should place Wordsworth higher than the bard of Avon, an elevation not to be thought of. The poetical career of Wordsworth is especially striking as an example of the steady, gradual, but certain triumph of native genius over conventional criticism; as a proof that, in the long run, the public are better critics than your Jeffreys and your superfine reviewers. As Southey finely said, when the great Jeffrey attempted to demolish "The Excursion" with the blasts of his wrath: "he might as well have tried to crush Skiddaw." At the same time it is plain, as is shown in the two little volumes, that Wordsworth fairly puzzled sometimes the very best judges, who were his very best wishers, and caused them to be divided in opinion. A friend requested him to destroy the touching little poem, "We are Seven," on the ground that it would make him "everlastingly ridiculous." Nor can it be denied that Wordsworth, more than any other poet that ever lived, is constantly hovering on that narrow boundary which divides the sublime from the ridiculous, so that it all depends upon the mood in which a reader may happen to be, whether he shall be moved to reverence or to laughter. But let the two little volumes under consideration be consulted; in them will be found specimens enough of Wordsworth's poetry to convince the reader that the writer, if as simple as a child, was as lofty at times as the grandest of the old masters.

Exquisite taste has been displayed in the selection of *Songs and Poems from the German*, rendered into English verse by Ella Heath (New York: G. B. Putnam's Sons); and the volume is a very elegant and dainty little book, much to be desired as a possession. The translations bear witness of the appreciative spirit in which they were undertaken, and almost insurmountable difficulties have been attacked with great courage; with greater courage, it is to be feared, than success. This is especially noticeable in the brave attempts that have been made to keep up the rhythm and the rhymes of the original; for the rhythm is sometimes very trying, and the inexorable rhyme sometimes requires the use of a phrase that jars upon the ear, or the substitution of an unsuitable word for that which would be the most usual and the most apt. For instance, to say that "Night rocks all the world to sleep" is well enough; but to say, for the rhyme's sake, that "Night in her still cradle shakes" all the world to sleep is to substitute a word which is not appropriate, and which rather conveys a contrary idea, for you "shake" people to awaken them, you "rock" them to send them to sleep. There is some reason to believe, also, that the translations were begun, under the influence of an admiration which is highly commendable and of an impulse which that admiration rendered irresistible, before the original language had been sufficiently mastered to render anything like complete success attainable. For example, "wohinaus?" is translated "whence comes

it?" And "gleich in's nächste Haus" is translated "from next door it passes by." Whereas the whole context would show that the meaning is very different. Here is the scene: a pair of lovers are supposed to be side by side; the girl lets a sigh escape her; the youth, wanting to know towards whom or what the sigh is wafted, asks "whither away?" and she replies "next door," a reply which makes his heart leap with joy, for, as he goes on to say, "well she knew that next door to her was my bosom." It would seem, therefore, as if the version were the outcome of a genuine appreciation and of a cordial sympathy which she who was so deeply affected by them could not refrain from endeavouring to show in a way most congenial to her sentiments but a little beyond the present range of her acquirements. The intention was excellent, and the appreciative spirit which prompted it could scarcely fail to give, and indeed has given, a certain charm and grace to many portions of the translations; and that same spirit, so plainly revealed, is the best earnest of a more complete performance, when a thorough command has been obtained of the means necessary for perfection.

ART NOTES.

The autumn exhibition of Works in Black and White and of the Scottish Water-Colour Society will be held in the Galleries of the Glasgow Institute of Fine Arts. It will open Tuesday, Sept. 6, and close towards the end of November.

A marble bust of the late Lord Lawrence, by Mr. Woolner, has been placed by his family in Westminster Abbey. The site chosen is in an aisle not very remote from the grave in which the great Indian statesman lies. On Tuesday the bust was unveiled in the presence of Lady Lawrence and her sons.

The site selected for the statue to be raised in Westminster Abbey to the memory of the late Earl of Beaconsfield will be at the south side of Statesmen's Aisle, between the statue of General Sir G. Malcolm, the great Indian administrator, and the monument to Sir Peter Warren, Vice-Admiral of the Red.

The friends of the late Frederick Richard Lee, Royal Academician, will be glad to hear that a large stained glass window, the work of Mr. W. P. Dixon, London, has been placed to his memory by his daughter, Mrs. Colonel Hibbert, in the parish church, Barnstable, in which town he was born, June 10, 1798.

The collection of pictures formed by the late Mr. W. Sharp, of Endwood Court, near Birmingham, has been sold by Messrs. Christie, realising £23,000. Müller's picture, "The Eastern Shepherds," bought by Messrs. Agnew, is, we understand, intended for the Birmingham Corporation Art-Gallery. The price given for the picture was £2600.

Mr. Charles W. Radcliffe writes from 268, Hagley-road, Birmingham:—"Some years ago the Royal Society of Artists here decided to make a charge of 5 per cent on all members' pictures sold at their exhibitions for the purpose of establishing a benevolent fund. By this means we are enabled to lend a helping hand to many a case of distress. If the Royal Academy made a charge of a small commission on all pictures sold at their exhibition, no artist, I am sure, would complain, and the Academy would each year be enabled to hand over a handsome donation to the Artists' Benevolent Fund and Annuity Fund."

The programme of the International Art Exhibition to be held in Vienna in 1882 has been published. The exhibition will be held in the Künstlerhaus, which is now being enlarged for the purpose, and will last from April 1 to Sept. 30. The exhibition will comprise works of architecture, sculpture, medals, paintings, drawings and arts of reproduction, etchings, &c. Only works which have been produced since the Vienna Exhibition of 1873 can be exhibited. The Government will present a number of medals for native, no less than for foreign, works of art. Besides this, there are three gold medals which are to be competed for. For all the works which are accepted the Commission pays the expenses of transport to the exhibition and back again.

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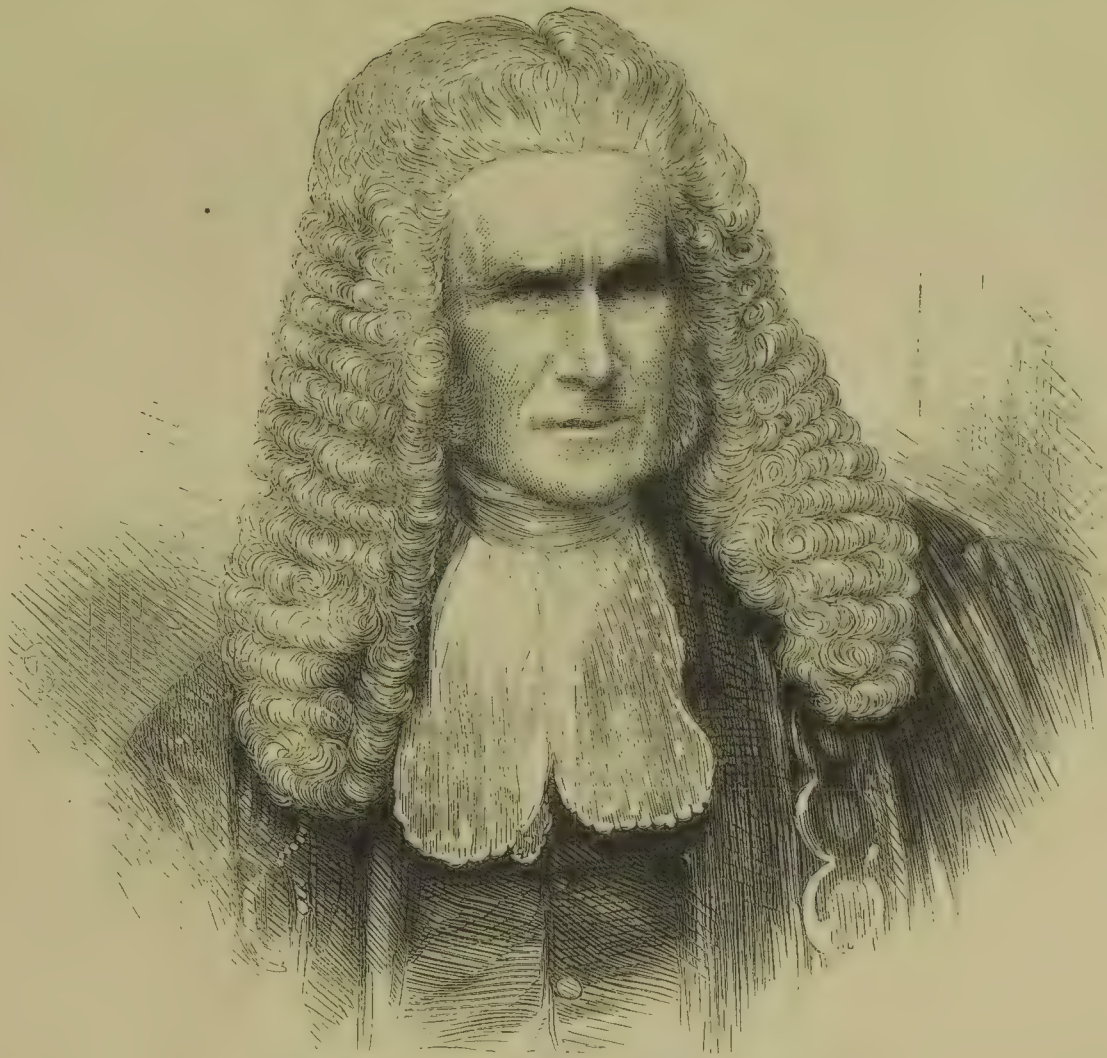
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THE LATE REV. DR. CUMMING.

The death of this well-known preacher and writer on topics of controversial theology took place last week. He retired, not long since, on account of failing health, from the ministry of the National Scotch Church in Crown-court, Drury-lane, which he had held since 1833. The Rev. John Cumming, D.D., was a native of Aberdeen, and studied at the University there. He came to London in 1832, and was chosen minister of the Scotch Church in the same year. He soon distinguished himself as a platform orator by his decided opposition to the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, and he continued, during many years, to address large meetings all over the country, under the auspices of "the Reformation Society." Dr. Cumming was the author of some devotional and controversial works, as well as a popular preacher. He preached before her Majesty on more than one occasion. Once, at Balmoral, he delivered a sermon which was afterwards published under the title of "Salvation;" and in the autumn of 1872 he preached before her Majesty, at Dunrobin, on "Communion between Heaven and Earth." This sermon has also been published. Among Dr. Cumming's best-known works are "Apocalyptic Sketches," "Daily Life," and "Voices of the Night." He also published "The Great Tribulation," "Redemption



THE LATE LORD HATHERLEY. —SEE PAGE 63.

Draweth Nigh," and "The Destiny of Nations; or, the Future of Europe as Delineated in the Bible." In these works great events were predicted for the year 1868; and in "The Seventh Vial," published in 1870, he quotes evidence from reliable sources of the fulfilment of all the events predicted in the books of Scripture prophecy. Dr. Cumming built some large schools in Little Russell-street, in connection with the Scotch Church. He married, in 1833, Miss Elizabeth Nicholson, eldest daughter of Mr. James Nicholson.

KING OF HAWAII.

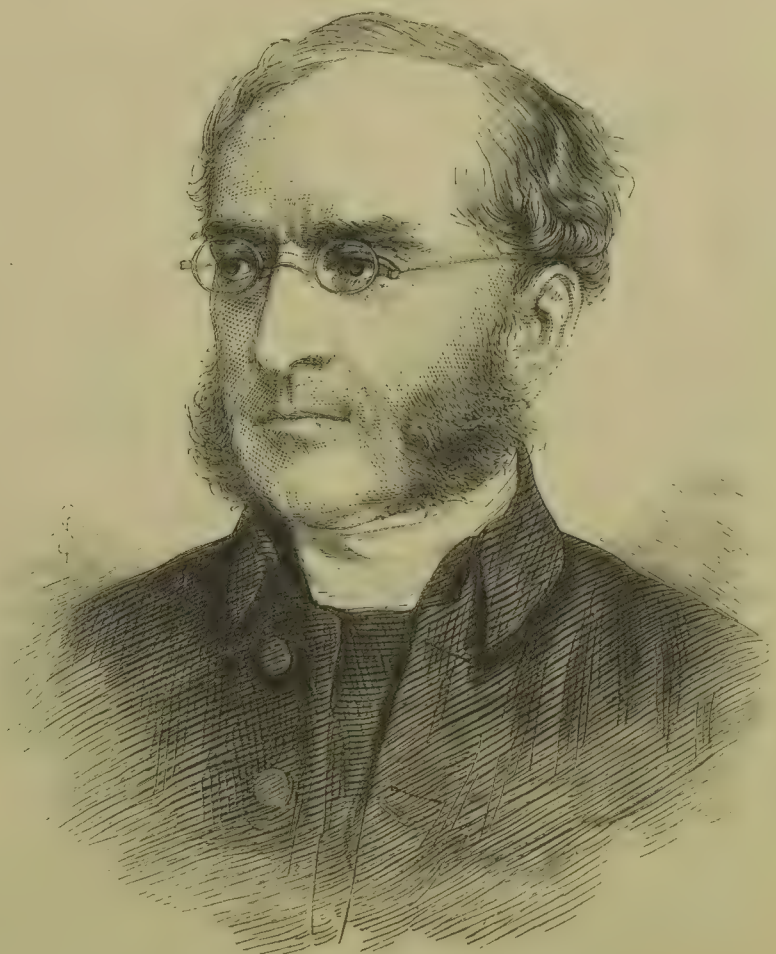
His Majesty King Kalakaua I., who arrived in England from Germany last week, and is staying at Claridge's Hotel, succeeded to the throne of Hawaii, more commonly called by us the Sandwich Islands, in February, 1874, on the death of King Lunalilo I., who left no children. His accession was disputed in vain by a party of Hawaiians, who would have preferred Queen Emma, the widow of Kamehameha IV., a lady who visited this country some years ago. Kalakaua is a gentleman of as good education and as good manners as most of the upper classes in the European nations. He is as good a constitutional Monarch as some others who reign in the Old World, and who figure, with him, in the "Almanach de Gotha." He is forty-four years of age, born in 1833,



THE WHITE STAR STEAM-SHIP BRITANNIC AGROUND OFF KENMORE, COAST OF WEXFORD.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



KALAKAUA I., KING OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS (HAWAII).



THE LATE REV. JOHN CUMMING, D.D.

the son of an eminent noble of princely rank, named Kapaakea, who was considered nearest of kin to the Royal line of the Kamehamehas; though it was deemed needful, in default of due hereditary succession, to have Kalakaua elected by a vote of the island Legislature.

The population of the Hawaiian Archipelago has greatly diminished since its discovery by Captain Cook, who lost his life there by the hands of savages a hundred years ago. There are now scarcely more than fifty thousand of this interesting race of people in all the islands, seven of which are inhabited. The town of Honolulu, their chief port, is well built, and has about fourteen thousand inhabitants.

The Hawaiian Government, since 1844, has been recognised as an independent State; and the Constitution, granted by Kamehameha V. in 1864, secures ample civil and political freedom, with an elected Chamber of Representatives, and a responsible Ministry. There is no House of Lords or Senate, but the King is required, on all important occasions, to summon a Council of State, consisting of the Ministers, the Governors of the several islands, the Chancellor of the Kingdom, and sixteen members chosen in equal numbers by the natives and foreigners admitted to Hawaiian citizenship. The little Kingdom has no army or navy, but an armed constabulary of seventy-five men; it has good roads, public schools, and other useful institutions, with very moderate taxation, and a debt of £60,000, or not much more. So that the subjects of King Kalakaua may be considered pretty well off under his mild and tranquil reign. The name of his Queen is Kapiolani, and many English ladies wish that she had accompanied her husband in this visit to Europe. His Minister of State, Mr. W. N. Armstrong, and Colonel C. H. Judd, his Chamberlain and Secretary, are travelling with him; and Mr. R. Follett Syngé, of the Foreign Office, has been appointed to attend and assist his Majesty while he stays in this country.

THE ROYAL VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT WINDSOR.

The Review of more than fifty thousand Volunteer Rifles by her Majesty the Queen in Windsor Park last Saturday afternoon was performed with entire success. The weather, till a shower came on in the evening, was fine and bright, without being too hot; the assembly of spectators was equal to that of a Derby Day on Epsom Downs, and there was no failure of the arrangements or serious mishap of any kind.

The volunteer troops on the ground, under the general command of Field Marshal the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, were divided into two Army Corps, the first commanded by General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the second by General Sir Daniel Lysons. Each Army Corps, as described in our last, comprised three Divisions, each under a Major-General; these officers being Major-General W. P. Radcliffe, Major-General G. W. Higginson, Major-General E. Newdigate, Major-General Spurgin, his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, and Major-General Sir H. Havelock-Allan. Each Division consisted of four Brigades; while each Brigade, as a rule, was formed of four regiments or battalions of volunteers. They mustered in the aggregate quite fifty-two thousand men, of whom London contributed about twenty thousand. Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, as might be expected, were the counties that supplied the bulk of the assembled force; but Lancashire sent five regiments, one of which, from Manchester, was a thousand strong. The troops were continually arriving, by frequent railway trains, and marching into Windsor Park, from six o'clock in the morning till three in the afternoon. Some came by way of Ascot, Egham, or Datchet, but most of them were set down at the Windsor or the Slough station.

At a quarter past three o'clock, a signal gun set the whole force in motion towards the ground marked out for the troops to occupy while being inspected by her Majesty. The 2nd Army Corps lined the Long Walk from the Castle to the Double Gates, and the 1st disposed itself by brigades in two parallel lines in quarter columns on the fine expanse of lawn facing the saluting-base at the Victoria oak. Meanwhile the spectators massed themselves behind this point, where the Queen was to take up her stand for the march past.

At ten minutes to five, a Royal salute of twenty-one guns from the Hon. Artillery Company's battery announced that the Queen had left the Castle. The men at once sprang to arms, remaining still, in perfect array, during the time required by the Royal party to drive along the lines of both Army Corps and take up their position at the saluting point. The 1st Army Corps was drawn up in two lines of quarter columns facing the saluting point, the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers being on the right of the first line and the Hon. Artillery Company coming next. The 2nd Army Corps, in lines of quarter columns of double companies, were drawn up on each side of the Long Walk, extending from the Double Gates nearly to those of the Castle.

The Queen was in an open carriage drawn by four greys with out-riders, and was accompanied by the Princess of Wales and the Crown Princess of Prussia. In a second carriage were Princess Louise, Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, and the Duchess of Connaught. A third carriage contained the Duke of Albany, the Duchess of Teck, and Prince Waldemar of Sweden, and a fourth the Princesses of Hesse. Mr. Childers, M.P., also drove down to the ground from the Castle. The Royal carriages were accompanied by a brilliant group of horsemen, in which were the Duke of Cambridge, the Crown Prince of Germany, wearing the white uniform of the Prussian Cuirassiers, Prince Christian, Prince Louis of Hesse, and one or two foreign officers.

The march past, which lasted an hour and forty minutes, beginning at half-past five, was effected without the slightest hitch or a moment's delay. The combined bands of the brigade of Guards and the combined bands of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers played the troops past. The defile was headed by the Horse Guards staff, followed by the Duke of Cambridge, in the full dress of a Field Marshal. Next came the staff of the 1st Corps d'Armée, followed by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. Then came the staff of the First Division, and Major-General W. Radcliffe. After him passed in succession the following:—

Preceding the 1st Division came the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, under Commander Domville, R.N., in twelve companies of fifty men each, armed with carbines and cutlasses. The Hon. Artillery Company of London, with which his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, as its Honorary Colonel, rode past at the head of the light cavalry troop. The battalion, who in their bearskins looked like the Guards, were the only regiment on the ground with colours. The 1st Brigade First Division, under Col. J. Miller, was headed by the 1st Norfolk Rifles, and comprised also the 2nd Norfolk, the 1st Lincoln, and the 2nd Suffolk, with a stretcher party. The 2nd Brigade of this Division, under Colonel W. Hawley, consisted of the 1st Essex Artillery, 2nd Essex Rifles, and 1st Herts. The 3rd Brigade, under Colonel J. Rose, was formed of the 1st Kent Artillery, 3rd Essex Rifles, and 4th Essex Rifles. The 4th Brigade, under Colonel G. Baynes, was a strong one, consisting of the 2nd Oxford, the 1st and 2nd Wilts, with the Marlborough

College Cadet company, and the 5th Middlesex, including the Eton and Harrow cadet corps, under command of a Major who is a clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Warre.

The march past of the 2nd Division began with a brigade of crack Volunteer corps, under Colonel Moncrieff—namely, the London Scottish, the 10th Middlesex, the 13th (Queen's) Middlesex, the Inns of Court, and the Artists' Corps, which last consisted of eight strong companies. The second brigade, under Colonel Fitzroy, was constituted of the 4th Middlesex (West London), the St. George's, the Victoria Rifle Corps, the 11th Middlesex (Railway), followed by a party of signalmen with flags, the London Irish, and the 18th Middlesex. The 3rd brigade, under Colonel Clive, included a battalion made up of the Civil Service and the Bank of England Corps, with the 1st and 2nd City of London Rifles. The 4th brigade, Colonel Logan, C.B., was made up of the 3rd, 5th, 9th, 17th, 19th, and 21st Middlesex Corps.

The 3rd Division of the 1st Army Corps consisted of the following:—1st brigade, Colonel Addington, 1st Sussex Artillery, 1st Sussex Rifles, 1st Cinque Ports, 2nd Sussex, 1st Dorset. The 2nd brigade, Colonel Wilkie, 2nd Kent Artillery, 4th Kent Rifles, 3rd Kent Rifles. The 3rd brigade, Colonel Jordan, C.B., 3rd Northumberland Artillery, 1st Berks Rifles, 4th West York. The 4th brigade, Colonel G. T. Gough, 1st Hants Rifles, 1st Hants Engineers, 1st Isle of Wight.

In the 2nd Army Corps, the 1st Division comprised the following brigades:—1st brigade, Colonel Thompson, 6th Lancashire, 2nd Derby, 5th Cheshire, 1st Bedfordshire, 2nd Herts. 2nd brigade, Colonel Gillespie, 1st Lancashire, 5th Lancashire, 20th, and 21st Lancashire. 3rd brigade, Colonel Manningham-Buller, 1st and 4th Staffordshire, 1st Warwick, 2nd Shropshire. 4th brigade, Colonel Dunne, 1st Northampton, a thousand strong, 5th Staffordshire, 1st Notts (Robin Hood), eight hundred and fifty strong, and 2nd Warwickshire.

The 2nd Division of the 2nd Army Corps, under the Duke of Connaught, was composed of the following brigades:—1st brigade, Colonel G. E. L. Walker, R.E., 1st Middlesex Engineers, 1st London Engineers, 2nd Tower Hamlets Engineers, 2nd Middlesex Engineers. 2nd brigade, Colonel Spott, 8th Middlesex, 3rd, 4th, and 5th Surrey Rifle Volunteers. 3rd brigade, Colonel Lloyd, 1st, 6th, 7th, and 8th Surrey. In the 4th brigade, under Lord Bury, were the 2nd Surrey, 2nd Kent, 24th Middlesex, 3rd London, with Lord Napier of Magdala at their head as honorary Colonel, and the 2nd Tower Hamlets.

The 3rd Division of the 2nd Army Corps was thus constituted:—1st brigade, Colonel Waller, R.A., 2nd Middlesex Artillery, 3rd Middlesex Artillery, 1st Surrey Artillery, 1st London Artillery. 2nd brigade, Lord Ranelagh, 22nd Middlesex, 23rd Middlesex, 1st Tower Hamlets. 3rd brigade, Colonel Bell, 1st Gloucester Artillery, 1st Worcester Artillery, 2nd Gloucester Engineers, 1st and 2nd Gloucester Rifles. 4th brigade, Colonel Glyn, C.B., 1st Devon, 2nd Glamorgan, 1st Pembroke, 1st and 2nd Monmouth, 1st Worcester Rifles. The rear was brought up by a stretcher company formed of men from different corps.

The Volunteer Ambulance Corps was on the ground, with arrangements planned by Surgeon-Major Shelton, of the Army Medical Department, the corps being under the command of Surgeon-Major Gasteen, A.M.D. Two field hospitals were established in the Great Park, one being placed under the shade of the trees at the rear of the rendezvous of the First Army Corps, between the upper part of the Long Walk and Queen Anne's Ride, and the second to the rear of the Army Corps under General Sir Daniel Lysons, near Bear's Rails. Each hospital was composed of about seven tents, with sets of panniers and field companions, bearers, water-bottles, and other requisite appliances, three waggons, with six large stretchers and twenty field stretchers, one general service wagon, two water-carts, and all other appliances. Their services proved valuable, as the number of cases receiving treatment during the assembly, parading, and review amounted to one hundred and fifty, twenty-five of a serious character. Ten of these were from sunstrokes, the remaining fifteen being cases of faintness caused by exposure to the extreme heat and the fatigue endured by the volunteers during the long railway journeys. The other casualties comprised sprains, contusions, and faintings, most of which received immediate medical relief in the field; the more serious cases were removed to the hospitals for careful treatment.

It was twenty minutes to seven o'clock when the march of the troops past the Queen ended, and her Majesty's carriage immediately drove off the ground. The Volunteers and the great throng of spectators soon cleared out of Windsor Park, and thronged the roads to the railway stations. Trains were dispatched with great frequency, but in perfectly good order, from half-past six to nearly half-past eleven, by which those who had come from London were safely conveyed to their homes, and those belonging to more distant parts of England were placed on the lines that should enable them to return early next morning. The dispatch of trains was finished at the Windsor station before midnight, but it was not so at Egham and other stations on the Surrey side of Windsor Park, where the Robin Hoods (Nottingham Volunteers) did not get away till after half-past three, being kept waiting in the village street through the short summer night.

A general order has been issued by the Duke of Cambridge expressing the pleasure with which the Queen reviewed so large a body of her volunteer forces at Windsor on Saturday, and her Majesty's entire satisfaction with the soldier-like appearance and bearing of all ranks.

THE STEAM-SHIP BRITANNIC ASHORE.

The Britannic, one of the White Star Line of Royal and United States' mail steam-ships, from Liverpool to New York, during a thick sea-fog on Monday of last week, got aground inside the Saltees rocks, off Kilmore, on the coast of Wexford. She was on her homeward voyage from New York. Her passengers and mails were safely conveyed ashore by the Wexford steam-tugs, the weather being calm and the sea quite smooth; and several other steam-tugs, from Liverpool, and also from Waterford, were employed to remove the cargo. There was a false rumour of the capsizing of a boat, and the drowning of eleven persons, but in fact no loss of life has taken place. Three holes were discovered by the divers, on the starboard side of the ship, but these were soon stopped up, and the port side of the ship was thought to be only dinged. On the Friday afternoon, therefore, having been lightened of her cargo, she left Kilmore and proceeded on her way up St. George's Channel, accompanied by several of the tugs, but she had got only as far as the Barrels when a considerable leak was detected in the engine-room. It was not deemed prudent, in this condition, to attempt the passage to Liverpool; and the ship was therefore brought to anchor inside Carnsore Point, twelve miles south-east of Wexford. Powerful steam-pumps were then sent from Liverpool, and were placed on board her last Sunday; while the remainder of her cargo, chiefly consisting of American cheese, lard, and butter, was taken out of her. She has since been brought into the Mersey. The Sketch shows her position stranded inside the rocks at Kilmore.

THE COURT.

The sojourn of her Majesty at Windsor will be brought to a close early next week, when the Court goes to the Isle of Wight for the yachting season.

The Queen, who had a large family party at the castle, was much interested in the preparatory arrangements for the Volunteer Review in the Great Park. On the day previous to the gathering her Majesty and Princess Beatrice went to see the pontoon bridge constructed at Datchet; and also drove by the camps of the Naval Artillery Volunteers, the 4th Dragoon Guards, and the Army Service Corps in the park; and on the morning of the review the Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse, witnessed the volunteers crossing the pontoon bridge at Datchet. The members of the Royal family accompanying her Majesty to the Review were the Crown Princess of Germany, the Princess of Wales, Princess Christian, Princess Louise of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Connaught, the Duchess of Teck, Princess Victoria of Prussia, Prince Leopold (Duke of Albany), Prince Waldemar of Denmark, and Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse. The Crown Prince of Germany and the Grand Duke of Hesse preceded her Majesty, riding, joining the Royal cortège before the reception of the Queen at the Frogmore Gate by the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Christian, General Sir C. Ellice, and Lieutenant-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, with their respective Staffs. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar commanded the 1st Army Corps of 25,000 men. General Sir D. Lysons, with whom was the Duke of Connaught, commanding the 2nd Army Corps. The Prince of Wales marched past the Queen at the head of the Honourable Artillery Company; and Prince Christian at the head of the Berkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps. The general military details are given in another column.

On Sunday her Majesty, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Louise of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, the Grand Duke and Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle, the Rev. Arthur Robins officiating. The Right Hon. Hugh Childers had an audience of the Queen.

King Kalakaua, King of the Sandwich Islands, arrived at the castle on Monday, and was presented to the Queen by Earl Granville. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Grand Duke of Hesse, Princess Beatrice, Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse, and Prince Leopold, received the King in the Green Drawing-room. His Majesty returned to town in the afternoon. Princess Louise of Lorne left the castle. Mr. B. B. Morier and General Sir Daniel Lysons were included in her Majesty's dinner party. The band of the Grenadier Guards, under the direction of Mr. Dan Godfrey, played in the Quadrangle during and after dinner.

Prince Leopold left for town on Tuesday. The Grand Duke and Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse took leave of her Majesty, and left for Marlborough House, whence they left on Wednesday. The Judge Advocate-General had an audience of the Queen.

Her Majesty came to town on Thursday, and was present at the Prince and Princess of Wales's garden party.

Viscount Torrington and Colonel the Hon. C. Lindsay have succeeded Lord Thurlow and Lord Edward Pelham Clinton as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, who had been on a short visit to the Queen at Windsor, returned to Marlborough House on Monday. The Prince presided at a meeting of the Council of his Royal Highness held at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall. Princesses Victoria, Sophie, and Margaret of Prussia lunched with their Royal Highnesses. The Prince and Princess went to an afternoon party given by Sir Frederick Leighton, President of the Royal Academy, at his residence in Holland-park-road, from which their Royal Highnesses were summoned hurriedly owing to a carriage accident having occurred to their daughters, who were driving with their governess from Hyde Park; the carriage was upset, but fortunately the Princesses were unhurt; and under the conduct of Sir Dighton Probyn, who chanced to be on the spot, they walked home, being in the immediate vicinity of Marlborough House. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany dined with the Prince and Princess, and went with them afterwards to the Gaiety Theatre. On Tuesday the Prince and Princess of Wales drove to Clarence House, Roehampton, where her Royal Highness distributed the Squire scholarships and school prizes to the pupils of the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army. His Royal Highness presided at Marlborough House over a meeting of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1881. Prince Christian and the Duke of Cambridge were present. The Grand Duke and Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse arrived at Marlborough House from Windsor Castle. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany and Princesses Victoria, Sophie, and Margaret lunched with the Prince and Princess. Their Royal Highnesses and the Grand Duke and Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse dined with Earl and Countess Cadogan at Chelsea House, and were present at a dance which Lord and Lady Cadogan gave afterwards. The Prince and Princess were at Lady Holland's garden party on Wednesday, and in the evening they went to Countess Spencer's reception. On Thursday their Royal Highnesses had a garden party at Marlborough House to meet the Queen. King Kalakaua was present. The Hon. Mrs. Coke has succeeded the Countess of Macclesfield as Lady in Waiting to the Princess.

THE CROWN PRINCE AND CROWN PRINCESS OF GERMANY.

The Imperial Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany, since their arrival in England, have paid short visits to Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge, and to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at Bagshot Park. The Prince and Princess, with their daughters, have also passed some days at Buckingham Palace, during which time they have inspected the Royal Academy, the Grosvenor Gallery, and the various other art exhibitions of the metropolis. On Monday, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess lunched with the German Ambassador, covers being laid for twenty-six; after which they went to a concert given in aid of the Home for German Working Girls, Endsleigh-gardens. Their Imperial Highnesses subsequently went to Sir Frederick Leighton's afternoon party. The Crown Prince and his daughters went to the Crystal Palace on Tuesday.

The Duke of Edinburgh will open the new docks at Leith on the 26th inst., when, with the permission of the Lords of the Admiralty, he will be accompanied by the fleet under his command.

Princess Louise of Lorne dined a few days since with the Premier and Mrs. Gladstone. Her Royal Highness was also at Mrs. Cyril Flower's reception and ball at Surrey House, Prince Leopold being also a guest. The Duke and Duchess of Teck were there, they having dined with Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Flower.

Prince Leopold was present at the annual dinner at Lambeth Palace given by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the stewards

of the recent festival of the Sons of the Clergy. His Royal Highness went to the Gaiety Theatre on Tuesday.

The Duke of Cambridge presided at a public meeting held at the Instructional Institute, Kew, to consider the proposed enlargement and improvement of the Royal village church, towards which he gave £100. His Royal Highness dined with the Earl and Countess of Leicester on Tuesday.

The King of the Sandwich Islands, who during his stay in the metropolis has been sojourning at Claridge's Hotel, has visited her Majesty at Windsor Castle, and was present at the Review in Windsor Park, upon which occasion he lunched with Sir Thomas and Lady Brassey. His Majesty attended Divine service on Sunday at Westminster Abbey. The King was present at the Eton and Harrow cricket-match at Lord's, and has also been to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, where, by command of the Queen, the Royal box was placed at his disposal, and one of her Majesty's carriages took him to the opera and to various theatres. Generally, each day has been occupied in exploring the principal places of interest in the metropolis and in the exchange of visits.

The Empress Eugénie has arrived at Baden.

The Duc d'Aumale has returned to France.

The Duc de Montpensier and Prince Antoine d'Orléans have left town for Paris, en route for Spain.

On Thursday last week the christening of the infant son of Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Clark Kennedy, of Knockgray, N.B., took place in the minster of Wimborne, Dorset, Prince Leopold, after whom the child was named, was one of the godfathers, by proxy.

Marriages are arranged between Mr. Arthur Leveson Gower, younger son of the late Mr. William Leveson Gower, of Titsey Place, Surrey, and Miss Caroline Foljambe, youngest daughter of Selina Viscountess Milton and the late Mr. George Foljambe, of Osberton Hall, Notts; and between the Hon. Arthur Saumarez, son of Lord de Saumarez, and Miss M'Garel-Hogg, only daughter of Sir James M'Garel-Hogg, Bart., M.P., and the Hon. Lady M'Garel-Hogg.

LAW.

A long litigation, arising out of the gold discoveries in the Wynad District of India, came to a close in the Chancery Court on Monday. Mr. Harris, a man of experience in the gold-mines of California and Australia, discovered the value of the district in question; and, being without capital, communicated with some parties in India, who advanced the means for the purchase of one of the auriferous estates. Harris alleges that by a verbal agreement he was to have one third of the profits of the enterprise. Messrs. Fleming and Co., the defendants, denied that there had been such an arrangement; paid £10,000 into court as the purchase of the mining rights; and asked that Harris might be directed to convey the Sepputtu estate to them. Judgment was reserved.

A rule was granted by two Judges on Monday for a new trial in the case "Smith v. the Marquis of Huntly." It concerns one of a number of bills to the amount of £10,000 which Lord Huntly had accepted without there being any drawer's name; and it was now stated that the plaintiff, who had given full value for the one bill, was taken by surprise on the previous hearing of the case, when he was nonsuited.

If a lady obtains damages against a man for breach of marriage, and he becomes bankrupt, has she priority of claim over other creditors? The question has been raised in Yorkshire, where a grocer filed a petition for liquidation (his debts were estimated at £700), there being at the time judgment against him on a breach of promise suit for £200. An injunction has been issued restraining the lady from proceedings.

As two gentlemen were driving in a car on the 7th inst., near Swinford, County Mayo, they were fired at three times. One of the occupants of the vehicle was wounded dangerously in the abdomen and the other less severely in the arm. The total number of persons now in custody in Ireland under the provisions of the Coercion Act exceeds 200. The prisoners include one member of Parliament, one clergyman, one magistrate, several town councillors, and many poor-law guardians.

After an investigation lasting for more than a week, the coroner's jury which had been examining into the circumstances of Mr. Frederick Isaac Gold's death at Balcombe on the Brighton Railway, on Monday, June 7, returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder," yesterday week, against the person known as Arthur Lefroy, whose full name is Arthur Lefroy Mapleton. A warrant for his apprehension was immediately issued, and the bills, offering £200 reward, were put into circulation. On the evening of the same day Lefroy was arrested at lodgings in Smith-street, Stepney, where he had resided since the Thursday following the murder, under the name of Clarke. He admitted his identity, which has been established independently of his admission, but denied that he was guilty of the crime imputed to him. Neither money nor Mr. Gold's watch was found upon him, and his appearance seemed to show that he has undergone severe privation. On Saturday Lefroy was taken to Lewes, and there in the county goal underwent a magisterial examination. He pleaded not guilty, and was remanded.

An Italian, named Giovanni Angelo Cassano, was committed for trial last Saturday by the Bow-street police magistrate on a charge of having committed a murder on the high seas. The prisoner was a passenger on board the Marithus, an Italian vessel. About midnight, when the vessel was about twelve miles south of Cape Clear, Ireland, the prisoner, armed with a sword, attacked several of the crew and killed the captain. The vessel was taken into Queenstown, where an inquiry was instituted before the Italian Consul. From Queenstown the prisoner was brought to London on an extradition warrant.

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL OF COOKERY.

The Hon. E. F. Leveson-Gower, M.P., chairman of the executive committee of the National Training School of Cookery, calls the attention of the public to the work done by the institution, and also to its present position, as follows:—"Since its establishment in 1874, 12,441 persons have received instruction in our school. It has trained and granted diplomas to 148 teachers. Our own staff have conducted 259 classes in 159 places throughout the country, including London and its suburbs. We have received from those classes the gross sum of £3371, made up of fees varying from 1s. 6d. to 2d. a lesson. The other schools of cookery throughout the country have employed many teachers trained in our school, and I may add that there is an increasing demand for them in the elementary schools. During the first six years our receipts balanced our expenditure, but during the last year they have failed to do so, owing partly to the effects of the severe winter and the general depression of trade, but mainly to the unavoidable reconstruction of our premises. Under these circumstances, we confidently appeal to the public for donations to clear off our debt, and for subscriptions to carry on the work with proper efficiency." Subscriptions should be paid to the account of the school, at the London and Westminster Bank, 1, St. James's-square; or to the secretary at the school.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF HOME.



The Right Hon. Cospatrik-Alexander, Earl of Home, Baron Home and Baron of Dunglass, in the Peerage of Scotland, and Baron Douglas of Douglas, co. Lanark, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Lieut.-General of the Royal Archers of Scotland, died on the 4th inst., at The Hirsell, near Coldstream. His Lordship was born Oct. 27, 1799, the eldest son of Alexander, tenth Earl of Home, by Lady Elizabeth, his wife, second daughter of Henry, third Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, and succeeded his father as eleventh Earl Oct. 21, 1841. Early in life he entered the diplomatic service, and was Attaché at St. Petersburg in 1822. From 1828 to 1830 he was Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and in 1852 was appointed Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland. After his accession to the family honours, he served as a Representative Peer for Scotland from 1842 to 1874; and in 1875 was granted a peerage of the United Kingdom as Baron Douglas of Douglas. His Lordship married, Dec. 4, 1832, Lucy Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Henry James, second Lord Montagu, by Jane Margaret, his wife, daughter of Archibald, Lord Douglas, and leaves five sons and three daughters. The eldest son and successor, Charles Alexander Douglas, Lord Dunglass, now twelfth Earl of Home and second Lord Douglas, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Berwick, born April 11, 1834, married, Aug. 28, 1875, Maria, only daughter of the late Captain Charles Conrad Grey, R.N., and has one son, Charles Cospatrik Archibald, Lord Dunglass, and three daughters. The present Earl has assumed the surname and arms of Douglas of Douglas, as senior corepresentative of the illustrious House of Douglas, being great-grandson of Archibald, son of Sir John Stewart, of Grantully, by Lady Jane Douglas, sister and heiress of Archibald, Duke of Douglas. The establishment of this Douglas descent gave rise, in the last century, to the famous "Douglas Cause," which made a noise all over Europe.

LORD HATHERLEY.

The Right Honourable William Page Wood, Lord Hatherley, of Down Hatherley, County Gloucester, P.C., F.R.S., M.A., D.C.L. Oxon, and LL.D. Cantab., died on the 10th inst. This able and accomplished lawyer, who held with high reputation the office of Lord Chancellor from 1868 to 1872, was born Nov. 29, 1801, the second son of Sir Matthew Wood, Bart., twice Lord Mayor of London, and of Maria, his wife, daughter of John Page, M.D., of Woodbridge, Suffolk. He was educated at Winchester, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated as 24th Wrangler in 1824. He was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1827, became Q.C. in 1845; and in August, 1847, was elected M.P. for the city of Oxford, which he represented till December, 1852. In Parliament, to quote the testimony of Lord Selborne, he was "ever foremost in the advocacy of the principles of religious liberty;" and was an esteemed member of the Whig party, holding fast the political cause of which his father, Alderman Sir Matthew Wood, had been a leading champion in the City of London, in the time of the Reform Bill. Mr. William Page Wood was appointed, in 1849, Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; and in 1851, under Lord John Russell's brief Administration of that year, took office as Solicitor-General, when he was of course knighted. In the Aberdeen Administration of 1853, Sir William Page Wood had no place. He was appointed a Vice-Chancellor, and this office he continued to hold until March, 1868, when he was transferred as one of the Lords Justices to the Court of Appeal in Chancery, and was at the same time sworn in as of her Majesty's Privy Council. "Both as a Vice-Chancellor and also as a Lord Justice," it has been remarked, "his conscientiousness in mastering the facts of a case presented to him for judgment was conspicuous, and if he was not so quick in forming a conclusion as some of his brother Vice-Chancellors have been, he was eminently safe in his judgments, for they were seldom appealed against, and were generally recognised as showing a thorough comprehension of the principles both of law and equity." In December, 1868, when Mr. Gladstone came into office, the Lord Chancellorship was offered to Sir W. Page Wood, and upon his acceptance of the office he was, as usual, raised to the Peerage, as Baron Hatherley. But, on account of his failing eyesight, he resigned the Great Seal in October, 1872, when he was succeeded by Lord Selborne. Since that period his Lordship has had a pension of £5000 a year, granted by the country to ex-Lord Chancellors. He had married, in 1830, Charlotte, only daughter of the late Major Edward Moore, of Great Bealings, Suffolk, but was left a widower in 1878, and, having had no children, his title now becomes extinct. Lord Hatherley was author of a work entitled "The Continuity of Scripture as Declared by the Testimony of Our Lord and of the Evangelists and the Apostles," which has passed through three or four editions. He was created an hon. D.C.L. of Oxford in 1851; was an hon. student of Christ Church, Oxford; a Governor of the Charterhouse; and a member of the Fishmongers' Company, of which his father had once been Prime Warden. Lord Hatherley was uncle to General Sir Evelyn Wood.

The Portrait of Lord Hatherley, which we have reprinted for this week's publication, is one that appeared in our Journal twelve years ago.

SIR R. WADDY.

General Sir Richard Waddy, K.C.B., Colonel of the 63rd Regiment, died at Kingstown, near Dublin, on the 9th inst. He was born Aug. 11, 1814, the eldest son of Cadwallader Waddy, Esq., of Kilmacow, M.P. for the county of Wexford, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Mr. Joseph Swan, of Baldwinstown. He entered the Army in the 50th Regiment Aug. 7, 1832, proceeded to India in 1841, and was at the battle of Punniar. In 1854, being then in command of his regiment, he distinguished himself at the Alma and Inkerman and during the siege of Sebastopol, and was honourably mentioned in the despatches. For these services he received the insignia of O.B., the Legion of Honour, and the Imperial Order of the Medjidie, together with the Crimean Medal and three clasps, the Sardinian Medal, and the Turkish Medal. He was sent subsequently to Ceylon and New Zealand, and took part in the campaigns from 1863 to 1865 in the latter country, being again

specially mentioned in the despatches and receiving the New Zealand Medal. He was made K.C.B. in 1877, and attained the rank of General, Feb. 5, 1879. Sir Richard married Anne Eliza, daughter of Mr. William Cordeaux, Commissary-General in Australia, and leaves issue, Richard, who inherits the estate of Cloughast Castle, in the county of Wexford; Percy, now in Australia; John Miller Elgee, Captain 13th Infantry; Anne, married to Samuel Wilmot, Esq., barrister-at-law; and Fanny.

MR. BUCKLEY-WILLIAMS OF GLYN COGEN.

Mr. John Buckley-Williams, J.P., died on the 27th ult., at his residence, Glyn Cogen, Montgomeryshire. He was second and last surviving son of the late Major John Williams Buckley-Williams, of Pennant and Glyn Hafren, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff county Montgomery 1820, by Catherine, his wife, eldest daughter and coheir of Mr. Rice Pryce, of Glyn Cogen, D.L.; was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and married, firstly, 1841, Mary Anne, daughter of Mr. Richard Whitmore, of Hockley Abbey, in the county of Warwick, by whom he had, with other issue, John, his successor; and secondly, 1871, his cousin, Martha Anne, eldest daughter and coheir of the late Mr. Joseph Jones, by whom he had no issue. Mr. Buckley-Williams became by the death of his elder brother, Major Rice Pryce Buckley-Williams, in 1871, the principal representative in Montgomeryshire of the ancient Carnarvonshire family of Williams of Cochwillan, the most eminent member of which was John Williams, Archbishop of York and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal to James I.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Brigadier-General Hume Henderson, Bombay Staff Corps, at Quetta, Southern Afghanistan, on the 27th ult.

Mrs. Sclater-Booth, wife of the Right Hon. G. Sclater-Booth, M.P., at The Priory, Odham, Hants, on the 12th inst.

Lady Napier, widow of General Sir George Thomas Napier, K.C.B., on the 11th inst., at Upton Cottage, Bursledon, Southampton, aged eighty-eight. Her Ladyship was the second wife of General Sir G. T. Napier, whom she married in 1839.

The Rev. John Cumming, D.D., late Minister of the National Scotch Church, Crown-court, London, on the 5th inst., at Chiswick, in his seventy-first year. A portrait and a memoir of Dr. Cumming are given in the present issue.

Lady Emily Octavia Chichester, wife of the Hon. Algernon Chichester, youngest brother of the present Lord Templemore, at Jersey, on the 5th inst. Her Ladyship was born Aug. 29, 1847, the fifth daughter of Randolph, ninth Earl of Galloway, and married Feb. 4, 1875.

Mr. Thomas Staunton Kirwan, of Blindwell, in the county of Galway, J.P. and D.L., on the 30th ult., at his residence near Tuam, in his sixtieth year. He was last surviving son of the late Mr. Martin Kirwan, of Blindwell, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Mr. William Burke, of Glinsk, and represented the old Milesian family of Kirwan of Blindwell, settled, time immemorial, at Tubber Keagh, literally Blind-well.

Colonel the Hon. Robert Charles Henry Spencer, on the 24th ult., at Combe, Oxfordshire, aged sixty-four. He was the seventh son of Francis Almeric, first Lord Churchill, by Lady Frances Fitzroy, his wife, daughter of Augustus Henry, third Duke of Grafton, and brother to the present Lord Churchill. Colonel Spencer served in numerous actions in the Chinese war.

Colonel Samuel Wilson, formerly Lord Mayor of London, on the 7th inst., at his residence, The Cedars, Beckenham, Kent, in his ninetieth year. He was a Commissioner of Lieutenancy for London and a magistrate for Surrey, Sussex, Kent, Essex, and Middlesex, and was formerly Colonel of the Royal London Militia. He was also at one time "Queen's Harbinger" and an Alderman of London. In 1833 he served the office of Sheriff, and in 1838 was Lord Mayor.

The Rev. Henry Octavius Coxe, M.A., Rector of Wytham, Honorary Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, and Bodleian Librarian, at North Gate, St. Giles's, Oxford, on the 8th inst. This learned and accomplished gentleman succeeded Dr. Bandinel in the important position of Bodleian Librarian in 1860. Early in life, he published, through the Clarendon press, a very valuable catalogue of all the ancient MSS. in the several college libraries of Oxford. Mr. Coxe's genial and courteous manners, attractive to the many foreign visitors to the Bodleian collections, will long be remembered.

Mr. Callaghan, Governor of the Bahamas, at New York, on his way to England on sick-leave. Deceased was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1854, and became counsel to the Attorney-General for Ireland. He was chief magistrate at Hong-Kong in 1860; Governor of Labuan and Consul-General for Borneo from July, 1861, till 1867; Administrator of the Government of Gambia, 1871; and Governor of the Falkland Islands, 1876. He was appointed Governor of the Bahamas last year.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

A meeting of this institution was held on Thursday week at its house, John-street, Adelphi. Mr. Richard Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, rewards were granted to the crews of different life-boats for recent services. The Seaham life-boat brought safely ashore nine of the crew and two ladies from the s.s. Norman, of London, which had stranded near Seaham during a north wind and high sea. The Caister No. 2 life-boat remained some time by the stranded barque Alceste, of Malta, until she was extricated from her perilous position on the Middle Cross Sand, and towed by a steam-tug to a place of safety. The Staithes life-boat helped to bring ashore in safety some fishing-boats which had been overtaken by a heavy sea which had suddenly sprung up. The Lossiemouth life-boat rescued the crew, consisting of five men, of the schooner Cavalier, of that port, which had been driven ashore near the old harbour at Lossiemouth in a S.W. wind and heavy surf. Payments amounting to £3900 were made on some of the 271 life-boat establishments of the institution.

A contribution of £1000 had been received from Miss Leicester to defray the cost of a life-boat station, the boat to be named the Robert and Catherine. An additional £100 had also been received from the Misses Brooke, sisters of the late John Brooke, Esq., Q.C., per John Richardson, Q.C., in aid of the Irish life-boat stations, and £100 from Miss Elizabeth Louisa Carew. The late C. R. Craddock, Esq., of St. John's-wood, had left the institution a legacy of £100, and the late J. D. Brown, Esq., of Lyndon, Rutland, £10.

A national temperance fête was held at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday upon a large scale. The National Temperance League, the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, the Good Templars, the Church of England Temperance Society, and the United Kingdom Alliance took part in the proceedings. Sir Wilfrid Lawson presided over a great representative temperance meeting. The profits are to be devoted to the Temperance Hospital and the Orphanage, the two great charities of the temperance movement.



THE GREAT VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT WINDSOR: NAVAL ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS MARCHING PAST THE QUEEN.
SEE PAGE 62.

BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

The Clothworkers' Company have voted £500 in aid of the fund of £25,000 required in connection with the new branch of King's College, at Kensington, for the higher education of girls and women.

On the 6th inst. the Duke of Cambridge made his annual inspection of the boys of the Royal Military Asylum, and distributed the prizes at the institution, King's-road, Chelsea.

The fiftieth annual show of the Society for Promoting Window Gardening amongst the working classes in the united parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, was held on the 7th inst., by permission of the Dean of Westminster, president of the society, in the college-garden, near Westminster Abbey. The show was remarkably good, and considered by those competent to judge to be the best of the kind held by the society. Fifteen general prizes were given in two classes, the one for working men and women, and the other for children, open to all competitors in the two parishes, and there were also 126 local prizes apportioned among the nine parochial districts in the united parishes. During the afternoon, a large and distinguished company visited the show, and at half-past six the Earl of Shaftesbury distributed the prizes to the successful competitors.

A meeting of the Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants was held at the Mansion House last Saturday, the Lord Mayor in the chair. A resolution expressing approval of its principles, and commending it to the support of the public, was moved by the Speaker of the House of Commons, and seconded by the Bishop of Chichester. Another resolution, proposed by Mr. S. Morley, M.P., and seconded by Mr. Cropper, M.P., recommended the association to the support and co-operation of metropolitan boards of guardians.

A morning concert in aid of the Home for German Working Girls was given on Monday at the German Embassy. The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany were present at the concert, which is under the patronage of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. A number of distinguished artists volunteered their assistance.

The half-yearly election of children into the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent-road, was held on Monday at the Cannon-street Hotel—Mr. C. Few, treasurer, in the chair—when eighteen boys and twelve girls were admitted to be placed in the special "Oral" classes.

Mr. Charles Woolloton, chairman of the board of directors of the British Orphan Asylum, presided on Tuesday, at the City Terminus Hotel, at the one hundred and ninth election of children to the benefits of this excellent institution at Mackenzie Park, Slough, Bucks. A list of sixty candidates, whose eligibility had been fully certified by the board of directors, was submitted. Of these thirty-three were boys and twenty-seven girls. For the boys the asylum had only thirteen vacancies, and for females there was but room for twelve.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts presented on Tuesday afternoon at St. James's Hall the prizes to the school children who were successful writers of essays on "Kindness to Animals." The competition is an annual one, conducted by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and one prize and one certificate was awarded to each of the 500 schools which had provided competition. About 2000 children were present.

The Earl of Jersey opened a Home for Working Boys in London on Tuesday at Beresford-street, Woolwich.

The new "Home for Working Boys" which was formally opened at Cromwell House, Woolwich, on Tuesday, is the sixth establishment of the kind under the direction of the committee, who now provide accommodation for 200 boys in various parts of the metropolis. They are intended for lads between thirteen and seventeen years of age who are in situations and earning wages, but have no homes. The ceremony of Tuesday was under the presidency of the Earl of Jersey, supported by Lord Chelmsford and other noblemen.

Mr. Henry Fawcett, M.P., gave the annual address at the prize festival of the Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, held in the hall of the college, at Westow-street, Upper Norwood, on Wednesday afternoon. The chair was taken by the Duke of Westminster, and the prizes were presented by Mrs. Richardson-Gardner.

The Earl of Jersey kindly invited the boys of the Industrial Home at Copenhagen-street, Islington, to pay him a visit and spend Wednesday at his country residence, Osterley Park, near Southall.

A performance by the Irving Amateur Dramatic Club, on behalf of the University College Hospital, Gower-street, was given in St. George's Hall on Thursday; Messrs. Liberty, of Regent-street, assisting gratuitously in the scenic decorations.

The Duke of Connaught has consented to open the new wing of the Royal Hospital for Incurables, West-hill, Putney-heath, this (Saturday) afternoon; the Duchess also taking part in the proceedings.

The Prince of Wales will lay the foundation-stone of the Central Institution of the City and Guilds of London Institute, in Exhibition-road, South Kensington, next Monday afternoon. The site of the building about to be erected is between the temporary French and Belgian Courts on the east side of the Horticultural Gardens.

The Prince of Wales will visit Brighton next Thursday to open the Children's Hospital.

At the invitation of Lord Brabazon, there will be a gathering of the associates and members of the Young Men's Friendly Society at Petersham Park next Saturday.

The summer fête at the Home for Little Boys, at Farningham, is fixed for Saturday next, when Princess Frederica has promised to distribute the prizes.

Mr. Henry Irving has consented to preside at the next annual dinner of the Royal General Theatrical Fund, which will take place at the Freemasons' Tavern on the 29th inst.

It has been resolved to raise a fund of one thousand pounds, with which to develop the work of the National Thrift Society.

This glorious hot weather makes all pant for the green fields. The 600 poor pent-up London children—connected with St. Paul's, Clerkenwell—are pining to get to Rye House. They present themselves, cap in hand, for any sympathising friends' kind gifts, which will be gladly received by the Rev. Styleman Herring, 45, Colebrook-row, N.—We are also requested to announce that persons desirous of furthering the good work of sending to the country for a day seven hundred school children of St. Alban the Martyr, Holborn, will oblige by forwarding their contributions to the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie or the Rev. H. T. Howes, at the St. Albans Clergy House, Brook-street, Holborn.—While giving the publicity of our columns, however, to these and kindred requests, which we have selected from a large batch, we venture to suggest that persons desirous of aiding in such a praiseworthy work need not go far afield. Their own neighbourhoods must be apathetic indeed if there be not found in them associations of the kind actively at work, without asking aid from the general public; and these it need scarcely be said have the first claims upon their attention.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

HERWARD.—You are a true prophet. See note below to Problem No. 1950.
VA (U.S.).—We cannot but rejoice at the difficulty presented to you in No. 1946, more especially as it cannot fail to please the Australian problem-composers.
J. S. M. (Boulogne).—You can procure *Brentano's* from Mr. John Watkinson, Fairfield, Huddersfield.
DE F. ST. (Blandford-square).—Problem received, with thanks.
H. S.—A Pawn is liable to capture *en passant* when, on being first moved, it is advanced two squares, passing an adverse Pawn in the movement. Thus, place a W P at Q 2nd and a B P at his K 5th, and if the W P is now played to Q 4th, it can be taken *en passant*.
J. T. (Brighton).—Can you favour us with a copy of the problem referred to in your letter?
ESPANOL.—Your solution of the first prize problem is correct, but it came to hand too late for acknowledgment in the usual place.
O. P. Q. (Brighton).—In the *Westminster Papers* for the years in which the matches were played, most probably.
M.—The games referred to have appeared in the *Chessplayer's Chronicle*, 23, Great Queen-street, London.
SUDBURY (Suffolk).—We are at all times pleased to receive hints from accomplished solvers like yourself. But, surely, there is more stuff in No. 1350 than the device of sacrificing the piece. The combination of the Knights is the point of the problem, in our judgment.
T. M. M. (Secunderabad).—The amended problems shall have early attention. Meanwhile, we refer you to the notice addressed to you last week.
A. L. S.—Thanks, the problems shall be examined.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF THE HERMIT'S PROBLEM received from J. J. Heaton, Pierce Jones, D. W. (Guernsey), H. Stebbing, Espanol, and Clara Streeter.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1947 received from H. Stebbing, C. Edmundson, E. Palmer, John Perkins, Alois Gaillard (Italy), E. Holt, Norman Rumbelow, Pierce Jones, and Isaac Haigh.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1948 received from H. Stebbing, C. Edmundson, D. W. (Guernsey), J. J. Heaton, John Perkins, David C. Maxwell, Emile Frau, Alois Gaillard (Italy), Pierce Jones, W. J. Eggleston, Clara Streeter, and Espanol.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1949 received from Shadforth, A. Chapman, Dr. F. St. W. P. K. (Cleveland), Albert Maas, Damiano, St. George, John Perkins, Emile Frau, J. Tucker, J. C. Skinner, Smutch, Senaj, R. B. Duff, T. H. Norton (Paris), E. Holt, F. B. J. Alois Schmucke, Julia Short, Pierce Jones, Birkbeck Chess Club, Isaac Haigh, Eastbach, Alpha, G. A. (Bonchurch), A. W. Hale, H. J. Grant, H. Stebbing, Espanol, Alpha Rowley, Stag (Tonbridge), Fire Plug, C. Edmundson, J. Yousoufian (Constantinople), F. W. Humphries, and Wogglepoll.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 1949 and 1950 received from C. S. Cox, Plevna, W. J. Rudman, W. Biddle, Hereward, H. K. Awdry, A. Harper, W. Hillier, C. Oswald, Kitten, R. Gray, Jupiter Junior, An Old Hand, R. Ingersoll, N. S. Harris, H. Blacklock, J. G. Antee, M. O. Halloran, D. W. Kell, L. Falcon (Antwerp), R. Tweddle, Elsie, Ben Norris, B. J. Vines, H. H. Noyes, F. Ferris, A. M. Colborne, E. Casella (Paris), Theodor Willink (Hamburg), S. Lowndes, R. H. Brooks, James Dolson, J. W. W. E. Louden, Cant, Norman Rumbelow, A. C. (Staines), E. L. G. D. W. (Guernsey), Sudbury (Suffolk), E. Ridgway, D. Templeton, and Lulu.
NOTE.—Our Australian friends will be gratified on learning that Problem No. 1950 has proved a trap to a large number of our regular solvers. We have received over fifty letters proposing a solution by way of 1. Kt to Q 4th, the writers, in every case, overlooking the correct defence to that line of play—1. Kt from Q 4th to K 5th.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1949.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to K B sq. Any move
2. Mates accordingly.

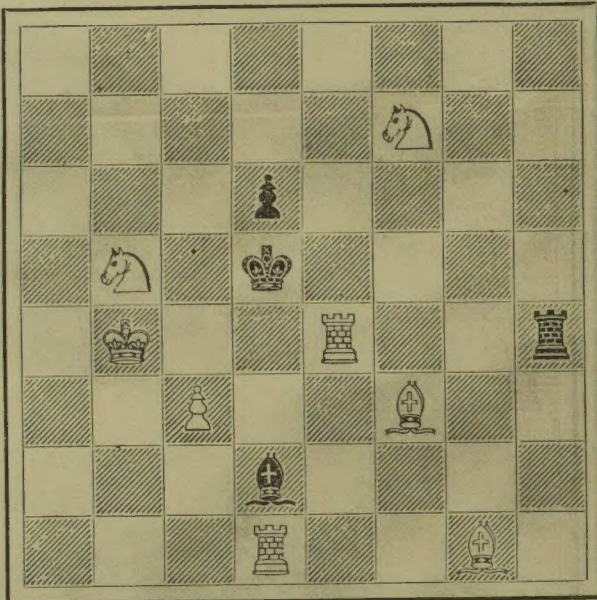
SOLUTION OF THE HERMIT'S PROBLEM.

1. Kt to R sq. Kt takes Kt
2. K to Q 5th. K moves
3. Q takes P. Mate.

PROBLEM No. 1952.

By S. ISRAEL.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

The following interesting Game and Notes are taken from the current number of *Brentano's Chess Monthly*. It was played recently at New Orleans, between Captain MACKENZIE and Mr. CHARLES A. MAURIAN.

(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Capt. M.) BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to B 4th B to B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th B takes P
5. P to B 3rd B to R 4th
6. P to Q 4th P takes P
7. Castles P to Kt 3rd
8. P takes P P to Q 3rd
9. Kt to Q B 3rd B to Kt 5th
10. B to Q Kt 5th K to B sq
He might also play 10. B to Q 2nd; but in any case White gets a good attacking game.
11. B takes Kt P takes B
12. P to Q R 4th B to Q R 4th
13. Kt to K 2nd R to Kt sq
The primary object of this move appears to be to prevent White posting the B at K 2nd.
14. Q to B 2nd Kt to K 2nd
15. Kt to Kt 3rd Q to Q 2nd
16. Kt to R 4th P to Q 4th
17. P to K 5th R to Kt 5th
18. B to R 3rd R to B 5th
A remarkable error; checking with the other Kt wins at once, as it will be seen that Black is compelled to take with the Queen or be mated on the next move.
22. Q R to Q B sq B takes Kt
24. K R to Q sq P to K R 2nd
25. Q to B 4th B to K 7th
26. R takes R P takes R
27. R to Q Kt sq Q to Kt 5th
28. Q to K 3rd B to Q 6th, and White resigned.

We are indebted to Mr. G. H. McLennan for an account of the handicap tourney of the Belize Chess Club. Three prizes were provided—1st: A *Statu quo* chessboard and pieces; 2nd: The first and second volumes of the *City of London Chess Magazine*; and 3rd: Chess books, value half a guinea. There were thirteen competitors, and the prizes were won by Messrs. W. A. Stuckey, G. H. McLennan, and R. W. Mackreth, in the order named.

A match between the clubs of Birmingham and Nottingham was played on the 2nd inst. at the Royal Hotel, Birmingham. The home team won with a score of 11 to 4. After the match, the players dined together, Mr. H. Clere, of Birmingham, presiding.

In the match between Captain Mackenzie and twelve amateurs of St. Louis, the champion yielding the odds of a Knight in two games to each adversary, he has won 21, lost 1, and drawn 2 games. Having regard to the force of amateurs opposed to him, this is Captain Mackenzie's finest performance in the chess arena.

Down to Saturday last six games had been played in the match between Messrs. Blackburne and Zukertort, and the score then stood—Blackburne, 1; Zukertort, 3; and two draws. It is consoling to observe the English master drawing a game. He usually tries to win games that are drawn by their nature, and in the effort loses them.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool last week from the United States and Canada show a slight decrease in live stock and an increase in fresh meat; making a total of 1578 cattle, 105 sheep, 5315 quarters of beef, 350 carcasses of mutton, and 76 dead hogs.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Oct. 27, 1870) of the Right Hon. William Gordon Cornwallis, Earl of St. Germans, late of Port Eliot, Cornwall, and of No. 13, Grosvenor-gardens, who died on March 19 last, was proved on the 30th ult. by Henry Cornwallis, Earl of St. Germans, the brother and sole executor, the gross value of the personal estate amounting to £47,500. The testator bequeaths £4000 each to his sister, Lady Louisa Susan Cornwallis Ponsonby, and his brother, the Hon. Charles George Cornwallis Eliot, and he wishes them both to choose, as a memento of him, some article he has personally used. The residue of his estate he gives to his brother, the present peer.

The will (dated Oct. 6, 1875), with two codicils (dated Nov. 29, 1879, and April 13, 1881), of Mr. John Allnutt, late of No. 14, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, who died on May 5 last, was proved on the 2nd inst. by Sir Thomas Brassey, K.C.B., M.P., Henry Pott, and Henry Carr, the acting executors, the net value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £433,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Clementina Allnutt, in addition to what she is entitled to under their marriage settlement, his residence in Charles-street, and all his furniture, plated articles, china, wines, household effects, horses and carriages; £50,000 Consols and £50,000 New Three per Cents are directed to be held upon trust to pay the income to her for life or widowhood (if she marries again an annuity of £500 is to be paid to her thereout); at her death one fifth of such trust funds is to go as she shall appoint, and the remaining four fifths equally between his daughters, Lady Anna Brassey and Miss Violet Susanna Allnutt; his plate, pictures, drawings, prints, and books, except such as are specifically given to Lady Brassey, are left to his wife for life, and then to his daughter Miss Allnutt; £50,000 Consols and £50,000 New Threes upon trust for his daughter Violet Susanna Allnutt; £40,000 upon trust for his daughter Lady Brassey; £1000 each to his wife, his two daughters, and to his four grandchildren, to buy some memorial of him; and many legacies to relatives, executors, servants, and others. All his real estate (except his lands and hereditaments at Blaniere, Cornwall, of which place he was lord of the manor, and which he had already settled), is directed to be sold, and the net proceeds, with the residue of the personal estate, he gives to his wife and to his daughter Lady Anna Brassey, but he recommends them to apply that portion which constitutes his residuary personal estate, and which will probably amount to £160,000, for the benefit of charitable institutions already in existence or hereafter to be created, or other charitable purposes, in, or in the neighbourhood of, London; and in such manner and proportions as they, or the survivor of them, may in their uncontrolled discretion think fit; and he expressly declares that this recommendation is precatory only, and is not to impose any legal or equitable obligation upon them, or to interfere with their rights of property.

The will (dated Jan. 1, 1878) of M. Victor Moët-Romont, late of Epernay, in France, vineyard proprietor and wine shipper, who died on May 15 last, was proved in London on the 1st inst. by Camille Jacques Victor Auban-Moët-Romont, his son-in-law, the gross value of the personal estate in England amounting to upwards of £167,000. The testator bequeaths 50,000f. to the Epernay Hospital; 10,000f. to the relieving offices for the poor and towards the rent; 10,000f. to the sisters Bon Secours for the poor sick; 5000f. to the Curate of Epernay for his poor; 10,000f. to his valet; 5000f. each to his coachman and housemaid, and to the wife of his valet; one year's wages and 500f. each to his head labourer and head gardener at Pierry; and one year's wages and 200f. to his man-servant. The remainder of his property is undisposed of by the will, and will therefore go to his daughter, Madame Sidonie Rachel Auban-Moët-Romont, as his only next-of-kin.

The will (dated July 31, 1867), with five codicils (dated July 18, 1870; Oct. 15, 1877; Aug. 23, 1878; and Feb. 13 and Oct. 5, 1880), of Mr. David Morris, late of Risca Machen, Monmouthshire, manufacturer of chemicals and tin-plates, who died on Oct. 10 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by Charles Edward David Morris, the son, and Mrs. Caroline Morris, the widow, and acting executors, the personal estate amounting to upwards of £86,000. The testator leaves to his wife a legacy of £500, and an annuity of £1000 for life; he also leaves a residence, with the furniture and effects, as a home for herself and unmarried daughters; to each of his daughters, £8000; and legacies to nieces and others. The residue of his real and personal estate is divided between his three sons, Charles Edward David, Percy Harold, and William Henry Bertram, in the proportion of one half to the first-named and one fourth each to the two others.

The will (dated Aug. 5, 1879), with a codicil (dated March 26, 1881), of Mr. Arthur Fraser, late of No. 4, Inverness-terrace, Bayswater, who died on May 3 last at Torquay, was proved on the 29th ult. by Arthur Matheson Fraser, Alister Gilian Fraser, and Duncan Davidson Fraser, the sons, the acting executors, the personal estate exceeding in value £43,000. The testator gives the life-rent in all his property, to his wife; at her death he leaves £10,000 upon trust for each of his daughters, Frances Mary and Margaret Angelica; and the residue to his three sons, in various proportions.

The will (dated Aug. 6, 1880), with two codicils (dated Sept. 29, 1880, and May 3, 1881), of Mrs. Mary Ann Henly, late of No. 128, Inverness-terrace, Bayswater, and of Fairhaven, Bath-easton, Bath, who died on the 1st ult., was proved on the 24th ult. by the Rev. John Henly, Henry Russell Worthington, and Robert Stiles Cartwright, the executors, the net amount of the personal estate exceeding £22,000. The testatrix bequeaths £6000 upon trust for her grandchildren; and other legacies. The residue is to be held upon trust for her daughters, Mrs. Price and Mrs. Worthington.

The will (dated June 4, 1879) of Mr. William Edward Buck, formerly of Warwick, but late of Torquay, who died on May 26 last, has just been proved by Henry Joseph Challis and Charles Edward Challis, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate amounting to upwards of £23,800. The testator bequeaths £500 each to the School for the Indigent Blind, St. George's-fields, Southwark, and the Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood; £100 each to the Warwick Dispensary and the Warneford Hospital, Leamington; £100 each to the secretaries of the Warwickshire Natural History and Archaeological Society, and the Torquay Natural History Society and Museum, to be applied for the advancement of geology; and legacies to his sisters, grand-nephews and nieces, and others. The residue he gives to his nephews, Henry Joseph, Charles Edward, and William Challis.

The will (dated Feb. 11, 1880) of Mrs. Augusta Ince Howell, late of Camrose, Pembrokeshire, who died on April 11 last, was proved on May 31 last by William Davies, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testatrix leaves legacies upon trust for Thomas Thomas, John Thomas, and Alfred Davies; and the residue to her brother, C. W. T. W. Bowen.

The will (dated June 13, 1874), with a codicil (dated March 21, 1881), of the Hon. Miss Maria Wrottesley, late of The Grove, Bournemouth, who died on May 2, was proved on May 31 last by the Hon. Miss M. Wrottesley, the sister, the Hon. G. Wrottesley, the nephew, and C. G. Heathcote, the executors, the personality being sworn under £12,000. C. G. C.

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